THE RIO NEWS.

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Vol. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 2ND, 1896.

NUMBER 23

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Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, Nr. 2, Rua Genera Camava, as to the following:

Judgaun, R -A resident in Rio for some three month cast. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

Devroep, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, to then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to tas whereabouts.

Affain, Walter. - Was living some temt state with Sethor Maunce Hatetriff, Farenda da Bella Allianga, Vargem Alegre, tiale of Rio. Information required as to his where-

MERTICES, Fortunato-Maltise, was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coasi of Amenia. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-lound.

Ogt.s. Frederick-Engineer, of Newtastle-on-Tyne, Engiland. Lett home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow-fever. Can anyone famish any information respecting him?

TULLEY, or TULLY, Mathias-Native of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquires made about him firm Ionia, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consulate-General.

Rio de Janeiro, March 29th, 1962.

Official Directory

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

-It is said that the indications are in favor of the election of Enguntiz to the presidency of Chili,

—In Peru, compulsory vaccination has been decreed.—Compulsory honesty and compliance with the laws have not yet been considered.

The February receipts of the Chilian state railways were \$1,324,658.68, and the expenditures \$1,075,736.93, showing a surplus of \$245,09.17.1 Last year the February returns showed a deficit of

—A Lima telegram of the 30th says that an agitation against Chi has appeared in Tacas, where the teople, at some festivity, gave repea ed cheers for Peru and Argent na and where speeches were made against Ch li.

—A Santiago telegram of the 30th ult, says that the foreign minister disapproves the temarks made to press reporters in liaeuros Aues by Dr. Walker Martinez, the Childian minister to Brazil, and that the latter will send in his resignation.

The Lina press is discussing the question of sending troops to Doeto by way of Pará and the Amazon, claiming that by treaty Brazil is under obligations to Jermit the justoned oscih a force. It is also claimed that the separation of Loveto will cause much prejudice to the commerce with Amazonas and Pará.

—Captain Slicum, of the little cutter Sfray, writes from Puerto Angosto, on April 3rd to the commander of the Condor, that he have come across a number of articles in the bay of Lingara and others in the lay of Vallina, which are supposed to have leen pur' of the cargo of the lost steamer Cogernicus.—Callian Times, May 2.

Cogernicus.—Casilan Tonia, May 2.

A hill has been introduced into congress by the Chilian of vernment for the regulation of foreign intercace companies transacting but heese in Chili. All such companies must obtain permission to transact the meets, deposit \$100,000 at the mint, create a reserve fun lof \$400,000 fum to per cent, on annual posits, and in the case of life invalance companies all the premiums (except 6 per cent, for expenses) must also be deposited in the mint or invested in Cula nicel estate. They are to be subjected to the same taxes as native companies, and all legal questions must be decided by the Chilian court. In all probability, should the hill become law the life insurance companies will estire from the country, as also will some of the fire and mainter companies.

—A Lima telegram of the 31st say, that Col.

maine companies.

— A Lima relegram of the 31st say, that Col. Ricardo Seminaro had advised the Peruwan government that the people of Lore of had declared liquios to be a federal state and had rowen him as their governor. He had accepted the trust and formally recognised like government of Dr. N'colas Pierola. It would seem from this that the tevolution is not for separation, but for a modification in the form of the state government, the people wishing to select their own [overnor and manage their own Losd halias. The nit onal government, however, is bastening preparations for two expeditions to suppress the revolution, one hy land under Col. Eduardo lesue, and the other by the Amazon river under Col. Ibarra. Under the circumstances, it would be better to negotiate and offer concessions. Pera has had quite enough fighting.

—Among the bills to be considered at the pre-

ces, it would be better to negotiate and offer concessions. Pera has had quite enough fighting.

—Among the bills to be considered at the present special session of the Chilam congress, is one regulating the establishment of foreign hanks in that country. According to the Chilam Times, it provides that foreign banks desirous of establishing agencies in Chili must pristion the president for permission to do so, must present certified copies of their egg statrou and statutes, and must trate, in the petition, the name of the agent or agents they incend to appoint in Chili, the city in which the principal office will be established and the cities in which banches will be opened, if any should be established, and the capital if the agency in Chili. Clause 2 provides that no agency of a foreign bank may carry on business in Chili without possessing a capital of at least two millions of clollars. Clause 3 provides that the proven capital shall be considered as the cripical of the pincipal office and all the branches. Clause 4 provides that agencies of loreign hanks, established in Chili before the passace of the act shall be obliged to prove within staty days after its passage that they are in possession of the necessary capital. Clause 5 provides that the operations of agencies of foreign hanks, effected before ob staring permission in the form provided in the act, or before having proved the extrement ballyceally balances in the same form as Chilian banks; and clause 7 provides that ten per cent, shall be considered complete when it amounts to one-half of the capital of the agency.

RECIPROCITY IS DOGMED.

RECIPROCITY IS DOGMED.

RECIPROCITY IN DOGMED.

The agitation of reciprocal relations with foreign conntries is about to be abandoned by the ways and means commuttee of the house because it is so interwoven with terriff problems. The committee did not fully realize the character of the relations between reciprocity and the tariff until the testimony came in. A report will be made to the house without any recommendation, and thus the matter will be boried for this session. The investigation desclosed a very strong sentiment against a discriminating system of reciprocity with European countries, or with any nation likely to compete with manufactured products in the United States. How to arrange a satisfactory system of reciprocity is a great problem. Flour millers, machinery makers and others, for instance, wanted free trade with Cuba, but the Louisiana sugar interests entered an emphatic protest, and justify too, as reciprocity with Cuba would kill the sugar industry of that state and Texas. This was only one of the many snarls encountered by the committee, hence the decision to leave well enough alone. In the next tariff legislation reciprocity may play an important part.—N. V. Shipping List.

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77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

From The Argonaut, San Francisco, April 27. MEXICO ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE,

The readiness of the Spanish-Americans The readiness of the Spanish-Americans to accept the volunteer assistance of the United States is only exceeded by their cheerful alacrity in displaying ingratitude. Fresident Diaz of Mexico, in his recent annual message, discoursed on the Monroe doctrine in a manner which has charmed Latin hearts from the Rio Grande to the Straits of Magellan. Of course Diaz favors the doctrine, but only when "rightly interpreted," which means that he and his brethren shall reap all the benefits, and that Brother Jonathan shall attend to the fighting, should need arise. Diaz also says Brother Jonathan shall attend to the fighting, should need arise. Diaz also says that Mexico "is not in a position to presume that the claims of England constituted an attempt at usurpation." Diaz refers to "invitations of an international character" asking for an expression of his views during the period when the United States government was baring its teeth at Great Britain for dear Venezuela's sake. With a prudence which did him credit as a diplomat, Diaz declined to commit himself as to the merits of that conspicuously undiplomat, Diaz declined to commit himself as to the merits of that conspicuously unnecessary quarrel. He would not say that England's claims "constituted an attempt at usurpation," nor would be express the opinion that all boundary questions ought to be submitted to arbitration, since "the Mexican government itself had declared more than once that it would not admit arbitration for certain territorial questions which, in our opinion, involved the honor of the country." When it looked as if there might be war between the United States and Great Britain over Venezuela, Mexico resolved to keep herself out of the row. And that showed a marked amount of good sense at Mexico's capital.

Nevertheless, President Diaz comprehends that the future is uncertain and that the Monroe doctrine is a useful thing to have

Monroe doctrine is a nseful thing to have on this hemisphere if the United States can on this hemisphere if the United States can be induced to maintain it without cost or bother to anybody else. The Monroe doctrine, taken to mean the protection of the Spanish-American republics by the United States, without reciprocal obligation on their part, rouses President Diaz to rhetorical enthusiasm. This is not extraordinary, ical enthusiasm. This is not extraordinary, nor is it remarkable that his view should be popular everywhere to the south of him, and receive expansion there which reduces the whole thing to an absurdity. Not only are these dark-skinned and high-light state of the control of t Not only are those dark-same and mapping appropriate neighbors of ours partisans of the Monroe doctrine, "rightly interpreted," but under that interpretation they would leave us out of it altogether when it comes to a distribution of the benefits. The comments of the Spanish-American officials and pressure are pregrent. of the Spanish-American officials and press on Fresident Diaz's message are pregnant with a meaning that sentimental statesmen among us can not but perceive with amazement and dismay. To others they are diverting. The newspapers of Honduras, for example, advocate a Latin-American confederation in support of the doctrine of no Enropean interference, "but excluding the United States!" Chile also smiles upon the plan of a Latin-American union, and would "be glad to send delegates to a conference, but would prefer that the United States should have no representation thereconference, but would prefer that the United States should have no representation therein." Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Bolivia, Uruguay, Argentine, and all the republics heard from, are solid for the Monroe doctrine, as "rightly intepreted," but are in favor only of a Latin-American Union. The utterances throughout of the officials and the newspapers, betray the

ed," but are in favor only of a Latin-American Union. The utterances throughout of the officials and the newspapers betray the same distrust of the United States which finds so frank a voice in the cases of Honduras and Chile. There is a pervasive desire that there should be a Pan-American Union with the United States seculed.

The government of the United States has shown itself ready to go to the verge of war with England, in order to protect Venezuela, a Spanish-American republic with which we have nothing in common, and our reward is universal Spanish-American jealonsy, dislike, and insult. This is the kind of return treatment which the Argonaut predicted when there was a popular craze on the subject of Venezuela. These southern peoples are hostile to us in their very fibre. They differ from us in race, color, religion, ideals, aspirations, and polity. There is as much chance of a real alliance between us and them as there is for a complete fusion of oil and water.

aggression should concern us when it threatens to trench upon our interests. That alone should be our warrant for giving any threatens to trench upon our interests. That alone should be our warrant for giving any protection to these envious, suspicious, and ungrateful hybrids. It is easily possible to conceive that it would be far more advantageous to the United States were we to encourage, instead of forbidding, the colonication of Central and South America by Europeans. Colonies of Einebshuen, Scotchmen, Swedes, Norwegaurs, Dunes, and Germans would be germs of nations sympathetic with ourselves and promising commerce. The black-and-tan populations of the present cumber the ground and condemn the greater part of the hemisphere to the semi-barbarism which is the most congenial environment for the transplanted Latin mace, especially when it has been crossed with the negro and Indian struins and is brain-bound by Roman Catholicism. The Montoe doctrine should be reserved for the use and benefit of the United States exclusively. exclusively.

From the New York Nation.

A SPECIMEN SPANISH-AMER-ICAN REPUBLIC.

At the close of last year appeared a work, "Il Guatamala," by Tommaso Cuivano, a Florentine lawyer who has spent many years in Central and South America, and has written several works which have had a wide circulation among Spanish-Americans. We count it timely that by the publication of this latest volume, Sig-or Caivano enables us to see exactly what a Chanish-American republic is like to-day. Recrut experience shows that we may be plunged without warning into difficulties, perhaps even into war, through entanglements with one or other of the sanguinary governments to the war, through entanglements with one or other of the sanguinary governments to the south of us; it is fortunate, therefore, that we should have put within our reach, by an intelligent and impattial foreigner, in-formation which strips off illusions. During the past few months we have heard a great deal of effusive praise of our noble fellow-republicans in Venezuela and in other parts of Latin America, and of condemnation for British monarchists. Let us see, what one of Latin America, and of condemnation for British monarchists. Let us see what one of these republics really is. After giving a rapid history of Guatemala from the time of its conquest down to last summer, Signor Caivano describes very clearly the various elements of population by which the destiny of the country has been determined. These elements are three in number, viz.: (1) the crooles, or pure-blooded descendants of the Spanish settlers, who now form only about 5 per cent. of the whole; (2) the ladinos or mesticos, half-breeds, sprung from the intermingling of the Spaniards and Indians, or mestizos, half-breeds, sprung from the intermingling of the Spaniards and Indians, and numbering about 15 per cent. (3) the Indians, virtually serfs, who make up the remaining 80 per cent. In 1821 Gauernala declared herself independent of Spain, and called herself a republic. With Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica she formed a confederation whose character can be sufficiently interred from the fact that she and her confederates fought 143 battles with one another in the course the fact that see and her confederates fought 143 battles with one another in the course of twenty years. Then the league was dissolved. From 1842 to 1871 the government was in the hands of the creoles, who succeeded not only in maintaining order, but in engrafting on the country some of the rudiments of civilisation. But in 1871 the ladinos, or half-breeds, stirred up a revolution which resulted in the overthrow of the creoles, and the establishment in power of the mongrel race which still dominates Guatemala.

dominates Guatemala.

The champion of this race was Rufino Barrios, who soon made himself president and remained tyrant of Guatemala, until killed by a beneficent bullet in 1855, in a fight with the Salvadorians. The atrocities committed by this human tiger equal any recorded of ancient Roman despots, or of renaissance Eccelinos and Viscontis, or of modern Turks. He proposed to were outrenaissance Eccelinos and Viscontis, or of modern Turks. He proposed to wipe out the creoles, who alone had given Guatemala a veneer of law and decency. He had hundreds of them arrested and cost into loathsome dungeons, where they were daily given fifty or a hundred lashes, until some died and others, mutilated for life, by confessing inaginary plots, implicated new predicted when there was a popular craze on the subject of Venezuela. These southern peoples are hostile to us in their very fibre. They differ from us in race, color, religion, ideals, aspirations, and polity. There is as much chance of a real alliance between us and them as there is for a complete fusion of oil and water.

It should be the policy of the United States not to wait to be excluded by the Latins, but to exclude herself. European the Indian population to slavery. Needless to say, he levied taxes and emptied the treasury for his personal enriching. Such was the "panther of San Marcos," as the Gnatemilese nick-named him from his native village. His nephew, Reina Barrios, the present president, began life as a street-sweeper; then was promoted by his uncle to superintend the flagellation of prisoners; then, on the death of Rufino Barrios, fled the country, and was leading a dissolute life in what Signor Caivano enphemistically calls an appartement menthe at Saratoga, when he was called back in 1892 to govern Guatemala. He is not charged with such unhuman crines as his uncle, possibly because the latter's purging was so thorough as to render the creoles henceforth too weak to be persecuted; but his tyranny has been equally absolute. He makes and breaks the laws at will; he controls taxation; he grants and revokes concessions to monopolists; he sets aside the decisions of the counts. Every department of government, the judiciary, the bureaus of administration and police, are but organised blackmailing agencies; but the suitor who would be sure and police, are but organised blackmailing agencies; but the suitor who would be sure of satisfaction must bargain with the president himself. Whit a contemptible creature that president is, with his mixture of braggatt and coward, Signor Caivano describes with vivid strokes. The spectacle of the general-in-cline of Guatemala needing a chair to mount his horse before reviewing his tatterdemalion army would draw'a smile his tatterdemalion army would draw'a simile from even the fiercest jingo. Signor Caivano closes his book with a caconnt of the great "public works" where the President B trios and his satellites have been engaged in for several years in the hope of furing foreign capitalists to put more millions within their grasp.

THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA

The country which furnishes the scene of the most recent reverse of the Italian troops is one of absorbing interest to the historian.
To the uncient it was known as Ethiopia, and several of its kings are mentioned in the Old Testament, but the most remark-able circumstance about its history is the fict that it is the only nation either in Africa or Asia which has retained a form of Christianity. The Christians, however, are divid tianity. The Christians, however, are divided into three hostile parties, all deeply sink in supersittion. They have, moreover, preserved many Jewish enstoms as part of their creed, and they set great store on the moral virtue of lasting. Christianity became the national religion in the fourth century, but scattered through the writons tribes which inhabit parts of this country are people who profess Islamism and Judaism. In nearly all the provinces marriages are solemised with great simplicity, and just as easily dissolved, but after a third divorce the men are not allowed either to contract another. are not allowed either to contract another marriage or receive the sacrament, unless they turn monks, of whom there are three

they turn monks, of whom there are three classes. The Geez language remained the national tongue until the 14th century of the Christian era, when it gave place to the Amharic, which is the prevailing language of the country, and though spoken in a variety of dialects, is the only one which has biossimed out into the written form. The Abyssinians, it appears, were converted to Christianity in the time of the Emperor Constantine, by some unissionaries from Alexandria. The power of the sovereigns attained its height in the sixth century, but during the next the Arabs began to make inreads upon them, and obtained a botting at Adel. For century after century torn by internal complications and attacks tim by internal complications and attacks from ontside, until at last the king of Portugal was applied to for assistance. The necessary aid was forthcoming, but with it there arrived a number of Roman Catholic priests, who endeavored to persuade the natives to renounce the tenets of their faith and give in their adherence to Rome. This endeavor proved futile, however, and in 1632 the priests were driven from the country after a protracted stringfle. During the 16th century the kingdom was overrun by Moslems and Gillas, peoples from the south, and the power of the Negus, or king, was brought down from the perch which it had occupied almost from time immewas obtain down from time imme-had occupied almost from time imme-morial. A determined but futile attempt was subsequently made to resuscitate the unity and power of the ancient kingdom by the late King Theodore, who aimed at his own say reignty under the intended restoration of the ancient kingdom of Ethiopia, He went to work wisely in some respects, but his persistent cruelty and tyranny served

the Indian population to slavery. Needless to counteract his polite measures. Owing to a say, he levied taxes and emptied the treasury for his personal enriching. Such ment he threw the English consult and ment he threw the English consul and several British subjects into good, in 1863, and refused to give them up on demand. This resulted in the famous expedition which was led by Sir Robert Napier (afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala), which stormed the empeor's citadel and rescued the captives. The force sent out from England consisted of 16,000 men, and was certified through without any loss of life to carried through without any loss of life to the British.

Probably this result had something to do with Italy's reverses, in that it created a lalse impression of the difficulty of sub-jugating Abyssinia. The Italians first came jugating Abyssinia. The Italians first came npon the scene when the partition of Africa among the European powers took place a few years ago. She appeared to have been allotted the most difficult part of the continent as her share, although she was the weakest of the powers which participated in the split up. She unfurled her flag at Massowah in 1895, with the consent of England and with her approval, since when she has and with her approval, since when she has been engaged in a most costly and disastrous attempt to extend her dominion further afield. At first she was content with that strip of country along the banks of the Red sea known as Erythrea, but since 1839 she succeeded in retaining a protectorate over the contiguous provinces. Her more recent operations appear to

Her more recent operations appear to have been directed towards an extension of Italian dominion over the whole Abyssinian territory, Int in pursuit of this policy she has not heen by any means successful. A few years ago a rising in the province of Tigre was quelled by Italian troops, but subsequently the warlike tribes of Shoa in the south made up for this by almost annihilating Major Toselli's troops, after which hostilities were suspended for some considerable time.

which nostitutes were suspended for some considerable time.

Italy, no doubt, has been considerably hampered in her dealings with Abyssina by the semi-hostile attitude of Russia and France, both of which nations have done a good deal towards encouraging King Me-nelek and his subjects to open resistance. On January 8, 1895, an alleged scientific expedition from Russia, headed by Lieut-enant Leontieff, of the imperial guard, left Constantinople for Abyssinia, its ostensible Constantinopie for Abyssinia, its ostensione purpose being scientific exploration and the effecting of a closer union between the Russian and the Abyssinian churches. When the mission had been successfully accomplished, however, it was rumored that accomplished, however, it was rumored that it had busied itself with political matters, and a mission from the negus to the czar accompanied it on its return journey. As a result of this diplomatic ruse, agents were appointed by each nation, and it seemed pretty clear that this meant the support of Russia against Italy and her action in Erythrea. As a matter of fact, Russia did actually interest herself in the equipment of the natives with rifles in lien of spears, actually interest herself in the equipment of the natives with rifles in lien of spears, and the Shoans commenced to take rank as exceedingly formidable enemies. Italy apparently did not reckon for this in her later campaigns against the natives. Either trom inexperience or ignorance she failed to recognise the difference between Shoans armed with spears and shields, and Shoans equipped with rifles, and her latest defeat is mainly due to this want of foresight.

Italy's possessions on the Red sea were combined under the name of Erythrea by various decrees from 1800 to 1802. The

combined under the name of Erythrea by various decrees from 1890 to 1892. The colony was given the control of its own administration and the management of its own finance, a civil governor appointed by the king of Italy, representing the imperial government. The naval and military commandants were also put under the Italian was minister. war minister.

Shoa is said to be famous as having about the year 900 afforded refuge to the royal family when the kingdom was seized, royal family when the kingdom was seized, and a large number of the natives were massacred by a usurper. It is described as a fine rich province, containing the bravest and best-equipped troops in all Abyssnia. Menelek was originally king of Shoa, and on the death of King John of Abyssinia in 1880 he was chosen king of all the country. Adowa, where the recent fighting took place, is in Tigre, the northernmost province of Abyssinia. vince of Abyssinia.

DURING the last calendar year the United States government received from customs \$164.452.027; from spirits, \$72.280.571; malt liquors, \$33.831.173; total from liquor, \$165.111,744; tobaccon, \$30.473.212; other internal revenue laxes, \$1,710.745; miscellaneous sources, \$15.293.955; total revenue, \$317,047,683.

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for all expenses from some resident is good standing, will be required.

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EXPLORING ARGENTINA.

Dr. Mareno, the director of La Plata nuseum. has just returned from his long expedition to the Andine region. He went from Mendoza towards San Rafael, and crassing the Rio Grande and Colorado arrived at Chos Malal; then went to Codihud and the But. He stayed some time at Reigidi and then crossed the Collonomá and went to Junho of the Andes. Thence he passed to the region of the lakes Lean, Nalmel-Huam, Cale-fil and Mia-ten, and afterwards to the 16 de Octubre calony and the river Telo Buhi, the great nurthern affluent of the Palena. Afterwards he visited Lake Con-covado and the rivers Palena, Vacas and Tucutucos: the last-mentioned takes its name from the rodents by which the land is completely mined for leagues. The next point was Lake Fontana, sur-commind by hills where stone coal and slate are seen on the surface in the ravines. There also are camps govered with wheat. Then he passed the beautiful lake La Plata, 55 leagues in length. Near the river Senguen was found a fine acrolite weighing 130 kilos, which will lie taken to the museum at La Plata. From that point he travelled along the river Huemul, where he obtained a live specimen of the curious stag of that name, which a few years ago was considered falinhous. It is bulky, with delicate feet and entrinous ears. It is shown on the Chilian arms with only one hour according to tradition, but it has two horns. Thence Dr. Moreno went to the great lake Buenos Arres, having explored a large extent of unknown territory between the 37th and 47th degrees of south latitude. Dr. Moreno has brought back a large quantity of specimens, filling 100 cases, for the nurseum. -Buenos Aires Hendd.

SPANISH ATROCITIES.

According to the statement of a French resident in Cuba, which was published in Paris in April, Spanish rule in Cuba has lost none of its old-fash-ioned savagery and cruelty. It is a mystery how ioned savugery and cruefty. It is a mystery how any civilized nation can endure it. After stating his convection that the Cubans will win their independence, this gentleman adds:—"The war has assumed a ferneious character that did not exist nuder Mashal Martinez Campus, The prisons are crowded with Cubans arrested an suspicion, Steamers leave for Spain with white cargoes of men under sequence for sequences of the constraint of the charles. men under sentence of transportation after clandestine trials. It is true that General Weyler has no as yet shot any one in the towns, but the trough have leave to shoot or run through with their haponess any peasants suspected of hein; acquainted with insurgents. The victums are afterwards entered in the list of rebels killed on the field of battle. Consequently the island is in a state of fearful panic, Cubans, from sheer despair, take to the jungle. Last week 42 young men of some of the hest families of Havana joined Macco. The governor a fortnight ago heard that the tebels were at Guatao, ten miles from Havana. He sent a col-num of vidnoteers to dishidge them. It arrived two hours after the enemy had decamped. The Spaniards fell upon the villagers, killing 23, among them a man of 70, a lad of 15, and three invalids laid up with dyscutery.

A few days ago at Casienas, 13 miles from the capital, a hand of volunteers infuriated at the resulutions of the American congress, went to a farm belonging to an American citizen and shot his six beionging of an American citizen and sint this six sins, the elder one, aged 19, surviving, however, to tell the tale. This case has been taken in land by the American consul. After the hattle of Ola-vita the Spaniards shot the manager of a sugar vita the Spaniards shot the manager of a sugar plantation, a Frenchman, named M. Berharte, who came up to them with a French flag wrapped round him. He was accused of having shelteral relies. The papers here tell nothing but lies, Nateliance whatever can be placed on the lists of Spanish and Cuban killed and wounded. The island is in a state of misery, and emigration is relief up to the property of the property taking place on a large scale for New York, Jamasca, Paerto Rico, Tamas and Mexica.

EFFECTS OF BRITISH RULE.

Mr. David A. Wells' notable poper in the April North American Review on the time relations that should exist between this country and England has attracted with attention and is to be reprinte in a more permanent form, which should secure for it an additional circulation. It is incongrums enough that Americans should make the charge of land-grabbing against England, but passing over namer annual advice to people who live in glass houses, Mr. Wells remnds the American public that we and other foreigners may buy any land that Eugland grahs, and that in all English ports and rivers and tentitories we can tuy and sell, import and export, on the same terms as British subjects. Many of the English colonies are inde-pendent except in the selection of their executives, and have so full control over their own destinies that they even levy customs duties on imports from the sovereign country, and in spite of the most

angry protests from the people of England the imerial government has allowed the government of perior government of an advise the government of hulfa, not a self-governing depen lency, to levy a thity on English cutton goods. The contrist between India and Egypt before British arcupari and at the present time proves that British domination has had beneficent compensations to the subject races and to the commercial nation; of the world. England is alone among nation, in throwing open the traffic of her colonies and finits of ing open the traffic of her commes and the diffi-her conque is to foreigners. The root of the diffi-culty between England and Venezueln is the ques-talling the Ormoco shall be English and tion whether the Ormoco shall be English and open to the whole commercial world, the United States included, or whether it shall be Venezuelan States inclining in whether it shall be Venezuelan and the monopoly of one government or one gorporation. Our inversets and the interests of the civilized would are served by the liberal commercial pulsey of England rather than by the restrictive pulsey of France, as on Madinga circ, or of Sixing, as in Cuba, or of Russia in eastern A.i. England has no territory that we can provide desire, execut. Courtain Arisa populse are pulsely desire, except Canada, whose people can control their own future, and she has no pussessions from which we are excluded, and more with which we do not have more trade than we should have if England restored them to the aborigines.

CLEANLANESS is one of the few original items of Japanese civilization. Almost all other Japanese institutions have their root in China, but not tubs. Their hot balls—for they almost all bathe in very Then hot baths—for they almost all bathe in very hot water of almost 110 degrees Fahrenheit—also help to keep them warm in winter. For though moderately hot water gives a chilly reaction, thus is into the case when the water is extremely hot; neither is there any ferr of catching cold. There are some Soo public baths in the city of Tokyo, in which it is calculated that 300,000 persons bathe daily, at a cost of 1500 3 7in (almost a baltpenny of English momey) per head. A reduction of 37in is made for children. In addition to this, every respectable private humse has its own hath-noon. speciable private himse has its own hath-room. ~

Tropical Agriculturist.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

-During the month of April there were 597 births, 112 marriages and 288 deaths in the city of Monteviden.

—The April receipts of the Montevideo custom-house were \$642,018.67 — a decrease from the same month of 1895.

-Telegrams of the 27th all, state that the Uragunyan government has abolished the quaran-tine on Bazdan arrivals. A rigorous sandary inspection only will be required.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires say that the quarantine against Brazilian arrivals has been re-duced to ten froms. It might have been taken off allogether, but that is apparently too gueta a con-cession to expect from the sanitary bonn! there.

-The Coronilla port scheme has at last reached the Urnguayan senate in a shape to be discussed. the Urigingam senare in a shape to be discussed, It has been hefore the public three years, and has been favorably occived, but somehow it could not be pashed through. It concerns a new port for shipping cattle on the northern coast of Uruguay, and will be of great benefit in that part of the country.

country.

Aqueer affire has taken place at Li Paz. A girl named Matilde Mancini, agrd 18, and idaughter of an Italian resident, having disapneared, suspicion fell on the pulce commissivy Valentia Arisamend, amorous motes from him, trgung flight, having been found by her lather. Complaint was made to the local justice, and further investigation showed beyond about that the girl, a handsome wench, had been carried off by the cummissary, added by his suburificates. Accordingly the Jete public has saff of La Paz, sending others to take their place.

Montevido Times.

-The anthuities of this country seem to be possessed of the idea that every one who calls at the port or lands here, or attempts to do commerce the port or lands here, or attempts to do commerce or establish an industry, is a public enemy and therefore a fit object for obstruction, produbneral and fine in every possible manner. So long asthis habarouss idea maintains, the country will never be free or progressive. At the same time, it is only far to add that the same permeions their is only far to add that the same permeions their is only far to add that the same permeions their is only fart, but the matters which hold it and the authorities where the critistent or progressive elements of the world, but are more generally found in the rear.—Montevideo Times.

-On Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, a French —On Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, a French gentleman, accompanied by his wife, was walking in calle Reconquista, near Vinmont, when he was taken suddenly ill and fell on the pavement. His wife called for help, a crowl onliketed munit them, but no one trock the tout-le to look for a hoctor or even to ask assistance at the neighboring druggist's shop. Presently a policeman urived any having made his inquiries went to two doctors but neither would aread to the case. Then he went for the police doctor but he was absent. At 10 o'clock, o'll a sergent of police arrived with a detect, (1) a sergent of police arrived with a stretcher detect, the four noticemen came with a stretcher and took the body to Calle Cordoba, where the increases is family reside.—Buens Aires Hernill, May 20.

-The access ty of having a passport seems to exist still in Memboza, at least so far as commen-exist still in Memboza, at least so far as comment of their want persons detained recently on account of their want of papers to show to what nationality they belong. All of them profes to be Chilians and probably

All of them profess to be Chilians and probably re, but the federal judge allowed himself to entertain certain doubts upon the matter. The procurator J. C. Birrios after a great deal of difficulty succeeded at last in obtaining their telease under a promise to report. But why such a first should be made about a few Chilians, just hecause they are Chilians, we full to undertaind. Unless the police actually have just grounds to suspect a person we do not see how they can claim any right to detain him merely for the sake of knowing his nationality.

—Time, Baenos Aires.

-The financial statements of the presidential message show that last year the exports exceeded The imports by \$24,081,106 gold. The revenue amounted in \$28,958,260 m/n and \$29,805,651 gold, and in the first quarier of this year to \$8,855,-514 gold and \$8,483,939 m/n. The expenditure in 1895 was \$83,923,196 m/n and \$23,797,946 gold. in 1895 was \$83,923,195 m/n and \$83,797,946 gold. Operations of credit effected in Europe have given the Argentine minister in London sufficient resources for Infilling all the contracts for the purchase of ships and aumanents. The President recommends to agrees to pass the bill presented hast year In the mufaction of the foreign debt. A bill is promised for amending the law for the legal dation of the Autional Bank. The remainder of the message is merely a summary of the acts of the administration already known to the public.—Busines days [Revolution of the President Contracts of the message is merely a summary of the acts of the new source [Revolution of the public.—Busines days [Revolution of the public.]

-The comisaria of the 17th section has been hesiegel for the past few days by pions crowds, owing to the presence of an image of the virgin which was stolen from a goods train on the Rosario line, on its way to Salta, and thrown into the disch alongside the track. The crowd became so enormous that Commissary Utlabe had to prohibit en-trance to the comisaria. Then the people knell trance to the comisaria. Then the people knell down in the street and prayed, and wild stories of miracles an unund. The boy who first found the mage in the ditch was cured of a had eye discase the momen to lift the image from the ground. A "sujero" on the neighborhood had a stroke of paralysis in his right aim the neighborhood thad a stroke of paralysis in his right aim the neighborhood thad a stroke of paralysis in his right aim the neighborhood thad a stroke of paralysis in his right aim the neighborhood thad a stroke of paralysis in his right aim the neighborhood thad a stroke of the risk sacrilege. These and many other tales are told. Finally Commissary Uhade put an end to the rocket by sending the image to the convent of the Francescan must in Calle 30, where it will remain muil the owners apply for it.—Bunor Aires Shindard.

—The new motional between Chile and Airen.

-The new protocol between Chile and Argen ting is little more than a realirmation of previous convenants to arbitrate what cannot be settled by the parties themselves. It is so far satisfactory that it recognizes the obligation to arbitrate. This that it recognizes the obligation to arbitrate. This existed before as plainly as it does now, but it is satisfactory to have it rediffered. This feature of the treaty is made more definite inasmuch as the arbitrator is named and the scope of rathination compasses the treaty and subsequent protocols, and places the unatter beyond all reasonable doubt. There is nothing else in the protocol new or in-portant beyon time. There was nothing else let in hom if or the two countries in do and we congratulate those was estate-men who have had part in this settlement, not of the question fixed, for its extract of 1851 and that, but for the settlement of the dishonable proposition that arbitration should not be resorted to except on a bettern ender a contention, which admitted would flowed.

-The t . S. craiser Castine is the centre traction of daily crowds in her snug berth at the mortheast end of dock No. 3. She could not he hetter placed, and we trust that she will long remain there. Captain Perry, her commander, has been much congratulated on the smert appearance of his ship and crew, as fine a 1st of fellows as ever of his ship and crew, as fine a 1st of fellows as ever wasted these slores. The Castine is a new ship, of about 1, 100 tons, carring eight forn-inch quickfiring gans and torpe to tubes. Her gallant lars will form in the Plaza Mayoo in the 23th of May, and view may prepare for a warm greeting from the Posteth. We hear also that the Lancasto, the American flag-ship. Captain Strling, at present in La Plata, will avoid of high water to come into the Ma leto port and land several companies to be in the paralle, which will consist exclusively of into the paralle, which will consist exclusively of into the pleasing novelty, especially the North American can ingent.—Buenos Aires Stamfand, May 20.

-The present direct trip of the R. M. S. Mag dalina, which sailed from here last Sunday, breaks the record in several respects. She carried no fewer than 874 persons, between passengers and crew, the largest number ever taken from the River Place by a Royal Mail steamer. So great was the demand for 1st class berths that the se-cond-class colons had to be requisitioned and no cond-class colums had to be requisitioned and no 2nd-class passengers were taken. The quantity of privisions had in stock was something enormous, and a dushe time-table of meals had to be arranged for the saloon oxing to the impossibility of scaring all at once. She took 1600 tons of coal, and the first purt she will nouch at will be Vigo in Spain, as she will avoid Brazil. St. Vincert and Lisbon. The money received for passages and freights was some \$\mu(10,000\). We think this clearly proves the advisability of running direct steamers to Europe, at all events during the yellow fever season, and the Royal Mail company would do well to place more direct steamers on their programme, —Montevoko Times, May 21.

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 2nd, 1896.

RECENT occurrences in Rio Grande compel us again to face that unnecessarily troublesome question of military aggression and interference in civil affairs. We do not know what it is that Col. Telles complains know what it is that Col. Telles complains of in a newspaper criticism, nor do we care. As civilians we are compelled to submit to such criticisms and slanders, and we see no reason why the military man should not do the same. We have reconse to the course for protection; let him go there also. There is no sense nor justice in his assumption of special immunities and privileges in his assumption of special immunities and privileges in his tion of special immunities and privileges in such matters, and most certainly not in his trespass upon the rights of others in seeking to punish his assailant. If civil law is supreme in this country, which we very much doubt, then Col. Carlos Telles will be promptly punished for his attempt to terrorize civilians in Bagé. He had no right to force a journalist to confess the name of the author of an anonymous criticism, nor to send his soldiers to arrest a citizen in law street and bring him to the barracks. The law street and bring him to the barracks. The law does not recognize nor permit any such procedure, consequently it is nothing less that a crime. And for such crimes the military officer should be just as amenable to the law as is the civilian.

The Brazilian protectionist should make a note of the difficulty which his economic brethren in the United States have lately encountered in trying to provide for a re-newal of the reciprocity treaties. Recipro-city is a new fad with these economists, and they have lately been making every effort to provide for a renewal of the treaties. As a preliminary step they called for the opinions of manufacturers and merchants as influence and effects of the last treaties, but the results have been not altogether satisfactory. Of course the replies represented all shades of opinion and were far from harmonious, but the majority was largely in favor of reciprocity. On comparing notes, however, it was suddenly discovered that even the friends of reciprocity were the proceeding the procedure of the procedure of the procedure of the procedure. hopelessly at variance, for the articles to be admitted on reduced tariffs to suit one section of the country proved to be contrary to the wishes of another section. It is the old story over again. Protection is nothing but a favor granted to a particular person or class of persons, and when any other favor conflicts with it, or diminishes its profits, dissatisfaction is sure to result. It has been found impossible to reconcile these conflicting interests in the United States, so reciprocity is to be shelved for a time. The wishes of the foreign country do not seem to have been consulted at all, for the Ameri can protectionist proposes to select not only the home products which he wishes to exchange, but also the foreign products which he intends to admit. This he calls reciprocity—but it has a handle like a jug. If Cuba wants sugar on the list, Louisiana will say no; if Argentina mentions wool, Ohio and Vermont will object; and if Culli specifies copper Michigan will decline. The McKinley rule will be: You take all we have to offer, and we will take in return only what we can not produce ourselves. For incarnate selfishness and downright chullishness the modern protectionist will compare well with anything of his class which the world has ever produced. can protectionist proposes to select not only

In another column we give an editorial article from *The Argonaut* of San Francisco, article from The Argonaut of San Francisco, which expresses an opinion on the Pan-American question which has thus far found but few echoes in these latitudes. It will show that American journalists are not all in favor of having the United States play the big brother far all the Latin-American republics, doing all their fighting and reaping all the kicks and scratches. It will show, also, that there is a very decided opinion against the idea that the United States should go in war, or threaten war, or questions. should go to war, or threaten war, on questions in which that country has no personal concern. We are well aware that the Argonaut article will not be pleasant reading for many, and that it will afford unlimited satisfaction to others, but it is straightforward, it tells a few plain truths, and it represents a party which must be recognized. In both Latin and Saxon America there is at pre-Latin and Saxon America there is at pre-sent a great multitude of well-meaning peo-ple who are now embracing each other and talking about their mutual sympathies and interests. They are swearing fratemity at a frightful rate, and back to back they pro-pose to defy the world. In both sections of the continent, however, there are groups of extremists, numerous enough to demand recognition, who refuse to accept these pro-testations of geographical brotherhood and who insist on remembering the bitter rival-ries and contests which have existed be-tween the Latin and the Saxon since the dawn of history. They have no faith in tween the Latin and the Saxon since the dawn of history. They have no faith in this new-fangled alliance, and they do not hesitate to say so. Some of them believe that such an alliance will make the Saxon republic a suzerain on this continent, and that all the Latin republics will be reduced to a dependent position. Others believe that it will place the former in the position of a protector over a lot of ungrateful states, who will use this protection to cover selfish schemes and who will make no adequate return for it. Between these extreme views there are a score of others which will tend to keep the two parties separated. Of these it must be admitted that there is much reason in what they advance. Before the British government began to threaten, Venezuela was bitterly hostile to the United Venezuela was otherly mostle to the Onticel States; when the dispute is settled the pre-sent sympathy will all disappear and the old antigonism will again be heard from. A few years ago Chilian, Argentine and Brazilian journalists were clamoring for a Latin-American alliance to resist the pretensions of the arrogant Saxon republic; to-morrow they will again do the same thing. It is well not to be deceived. They may live together as good neighbors, but it is certain that they will never trust each other implicitly, nor treat each other with frank and generous confidence. The two races are too widely separated and too antagonistic for such an alliance. Laws, language, religion, education, breeding, tastes, temperament and purposes are all so radically different, that it will be simply impossible to keep them together for any length of time and to unite them in the derengin of time and to unite them in the de-velopment of any common policy. They may not fight, but they will not agree, nor will they believe in each other's sincerity. The only true policy, in our opinion, is for each race to work out its own destiny inde-pendently of the other, and in so doing they will both achieve better results than ever could by trying to work together.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

In a glance at the report of the minister of finance what first impresses the reader is the utter disregard of the government for the provisions of the budget. Thus in the budget for 1893 appropriations were made to the amount of 197, 308, 750\$416, but the actual expenditure, according to the minisactual expenditure, according to the limiter's report, was 291,311,070\$046, or 94, 002,379\$630 more than the sum voted by congress. In the budget for 1894 the appropriations made amounted to 250,457,-908\$652, but the actual expenditure of the government was 370,668,341\$033, or 120,-210,432\$381 more than the sum voted. For these expenditures the present gov-

ernment is not responsible, having taken office on the 15th of November 1894. It promised economy, and on this subject the minister in his report addresses the President as follows:

"As director of the expenditure I have persevered, as lar as it has been possible for me to do so, in the execution of your programme of economy and have exerted my-self to render retrenchment a reality."

From his own showing, however, it appears that thus far he has not been very successful. He is unable to make a complete statement of what was actually expended in 1895, for, as he says in his re-port, the respective balance-sheets, notwithstanding his repeated orders, have not been sent to him. We learn, however, that in addition to the appropriations made in the budget to the amount of 275,691,670\$588, there were afterwards made special, extraordinary and deficiency appropriations to the amount of 69,503,682\$225, making a total of 345,195,332\$813, which, though smaller than the expenditure in 1894, is greater than that in 1893. The expenditure effected in 1893 was distributed as follows:

Department of Justice and interior.
Foreign affairs.
Marine
War
Industry, transportation and
public works.
Finance. 17,217,557\$814 1,794,712\$823 22,718,828\$059 54,960,376\$261 81,714,188\$052 112,905,407\$037 Total 201.311.070\$046

To meet this expenditure the revenue collected by the government in 1893 amounted to 259,850.987\$151, the deficit conse-quently being 31,460,088\$895. This de-ficit the government overcame by making use of deposits, whose net product in 1893 amounted, according to the 1890it, to 55. 872,146\$500.

The revenue collected is classified as fol-

244,828,873\$062 15,022,108\$089 Extraordinary 259.850.081\$121

The revenue collected exceeded mate in the budget by 26,582,681\$151.
The expenditure in 1894 was distributed

The expenditure in 18, ns follows: Department of Justice and intenor. Fineign affairs. Marine. War. Industry, transportation and public works. 22,097,237\$933 1,760,904\$229 26,064,243\$200 113,918,520\$990 92,758,390\$781 114,069,037\$900 370,668,341\$033

The revenue, which had been estimated in the budget at 233,521,890\$743, amounted to 266,481,615\$203, the deficit thus being 104,183,725\$830. This deficit was overcome by making use of deposits, whose net product, says the minister, is estimated at 9,920,686\$115, and by the issue of paper money. It will be remembered that in the latter part of 1893 and beginning of 1894 there was a clandestine issue of treasury notes, which was denied at the time, but afterwards acknowledged. According to the minister's report the net amount of the issue of 1893 was 50,626,216\$500 and that 1894 was 77,000,000, making a total of 7,026,216\$500.

The revenue collected in 1894 is classi-

fied as follows:

Ordinary:
Import duties.....
Port dues..... 134,709,923\$782 625,298\$207 65,889,290\$247 134,214\$790 57,632,977\$542 827,830\$018

Total 266,484,615\$203 The figures for 1894 are still subject to

ectification. The documents received by the minister, up to the time in which his report was pre-pared, show that the revenue collected in 1895 amounted to 257,887,647\$563 and he conjectures that fuller returns will increase this sum to 300,725,297\$059, which, deducted from 345,195,352\$813, amount of the ordinary, extraordinary, special and de-

ficiency appropriations, leaves a deficit of 44,470,055\$754.

The revenue for the present year the min-The revenue for the present year the minister estimates at 331.174.399\$878, or 18,-459,600\$122 less than the sum estimated in the budget. Deducting the amount of this revenue from that of the appropriations voted by congress (343,563,210\$236), there remains a deficit of 12,388,810\$338, which the minister expects to overcome by making use of deposits, whose net product he estimates at 19,273,197\$883.

From the foregoing it will be seen that, if the minister's figures are correct, the deficit for the two years of 1893 and 1894 amounted to 135,643,814\$72\$ and that for the two years of 1895 and 1896 it is expected to amount to 56,858,866\$112, making for the four years a total of 192,592,680-\$337, that is an average of 48,125,670\$209

r annum.
The foreign debt of Brazil, according to the report, amounted at the end of last year

£35,706,700.
From the minister's report we learn that From the minister's report we learn that the internal funded debt amounts to 533, 527,600\$000. This, however, does not include the loan of 1895, amounting to 105, 000,000\$, which, added to the foregoing sum, makes a total of 638,527,600\$000, classified as follows:

Payable in gold : Converted 4% bombs. Loan of 1889. 6% loan of 1868. 414% han of 1879.	124,655,000;\$000 109,694,000\$000 12,254,000\$000 24,679,000\$000
Total	271,282,000\$000
Old 5% bonds	262,126,000\$000 119,600\$000 105,000,000\$000

the sum of 18,350,000\$000 is now in circulation, that of 51,487,000\$000 being in the treasury, where it was deposited by banks of issue, and that of 39,857,000,000 belonging to the government, which purchased the respective bonds with gold deposited by

those banks.

On the other hand the government is under obligation to issue bonds in payment of the deposits belonging to banks of which it made use. The amount of the bonds to be made use. The amount of the bonus to be so issued has not yet been fixed, but in the balance-sheet of the Banco da Republica the cum of 240.714, 3705000. balance-sheet of the Banco da Republica they figure at the sum of 340,714,3705000. Adding this sum to the amount of the internal funded debt and, deducting the amount of the bonds belonging to the loan of 1889 withdrawn from circulation, we have 887,897,9705000.

From the report we learn that the treasury notes in circulation amounted, at the end of last year. To 327,257,8500, and that

notes in circulation amounted, at the end of last year, to 337,551,527\$000, and that the other floating indebtedness of the treasury was 270,967,028\$729. The latter item, we presume, includes the bank deposits which figure in the balance sheet of the Banco da Republica at 68,988,300\$, which, deducted from the amount of the said item, leaves 201,678,728\$729. This sum, added to the amount of treasury notes in circulation, makes 530,340,355\$729, which we tion, makes 539,340,355\$729, which we accordingly take to be the amount of the floaling debt of the country. The bank notes in circulation do not enter into this

Recapitulating we have the following fig-

ures ;	0	
Foreign deht Internal fund-		£35,706,700
ed debt Floating ,,	887,897,970\$000 539,340,355\$729	
eonivalent at	1,427,238,325\$729,	

160,564 311 Total..... £ 196,271,011

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 25,—Senate,—Senator Coelho Rottrigues offered a motion for congranulating Argentina and Chili on the peaceful solution of their difficulties and likewise for congranulating the pope through whose mediation this solution was attained. Senators Basia do Ladario and Alimino Affinsos spoke in regard to the establishment of the state of Loreto in the cisandine part of Pent. The bill for erecting two light-houses on the coast of Rio Grande ab Norte was voted in second discussion. Senator Ray Bas bosa moved to refer to the committee on the constitution the question raised by the chair in regard to bills for pensions and leaves of absence, which, he said, were the only bills reedy to be placed on the docket.

MAY 26,—Senate,—There was received a tele-

or absence, wince, he said, were the only bills ready to be placed on the docket.

May 26,—Senate.—There was received a telegram from the Commission Industrial de Mossoió asking for an increase in the duty on sail, so that 5,000 labores employed in the sail works at that place may not be reduced to want. Senator João Barbulho introduced a bill for restoring to Pernambuco the district of Rio S. Francisco, of which thystate had been deprived in 1827. Senator Moraes Barros was excused, at his request, from serving on the finance committee, and Senator Fernantio Lobo was appointed in his stead. Senator Otticica moved to inquire of the government how much money is required for obtaining the war vessels; which the minister of marine considers necessary, what is the estimated cost of finishing the cruiser almirante Tamandaré and of repairing the other vessels that need repairs, what a phropriations are made in the present budget for the navy yards and what is the value of the work done at those establishments and what is the estimated sum for which the unserviceable vessels to the navy could be sold.

- Chamber of Deputies. - The chamber completed the election of its standing committees.

the election of its similing committees.

MAY 27.—Senate.—The senate voted the motion offered at the previous sitting by Senator Oitleica. Senator Fires Ferreira defended his bill for increasing the number of officers in the navy. The bill was opposed by Barão do Ladario.—Ekauder of Deputics.—Deputy Valladares protested against the censuse which the chair had applied to deputies who falled to attend the sittings of the chamber. The chair defended his acts and declaract that he is ready to resign whenever he feels that he has lost the chamber's confidence. Deputy Timotheo da Costa offered a mution instigating the government to recognize as belligerents the Cuban revolutionists.

May 28.—Senate.—Senator Piers Ferreira's bull.

to recognise as belligerents the Cuban revolutionists.

MAY 28.—Senate.—Senator Pires Ferreira's hill
on the officers of the navy was voted in 1st discussion and referred to the marine and war and finance committees.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy
Almedia Nogueira motion to ask for information in
regard to the Sanive dock company. Deputies
Paranhos Montenegro and Cornelio da Fonseca
discussed the bill on agricultural labor contracts.
Deputy Laiz Adolpho, in a speech on the bil
making a deficiency appropriation of 1,017,581\$500 for the tlepartment of finance, aluded to the
extravagance of the threetor of the unint. In 1831
concress had voted for that establishment 339,
\$800,800, but the director spent 037,000\$ or 298,
000\$ more than the sum worted. In 1893 congress
voted 235,000\$ and the director spent 970,000\$.

In the time of the monarchy the mint used to cost
180,000\$ per annum. Notwithstanding the exorbitant expenditure on the must that establishment
is not even able to supply the public with nickel
coio, and the country is flooded with sin-plasters
issued by transway companies, commercial associations and even by private individuals.

MAY 29.—Sexate.—The senate received a communication from the mister of individuals.

issued by tramway companies, commercial associations and even by private individuals.

MAY 29.—Senate.—The senate received a communication from the misiter of indirstry stating that the President had signed the bill making a deficiency appropriation of 115,000\$ for the immigration service.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputies Citorino Monteiro and Jusé Carlos answered Deputy Almeida Nogneira's speech on the Santas dock company. Deputies Luiz Domingnes, Francesci Veiga and Paranhos Monteirero discussed the bill regulating the promotion of judges of the civil and cinimal court and Deputies Angusto Severo and Thomac Cavalcanti discussed the bill for terogranization of the naval school. Deputies Timotheo da Costa and Neiva discussed the bill for reorganising the montepio of public employés. The bill for ratifying the treaty with Japan and that for establishing quanantine stations at Pará, Pernambuco and Bahia and in Matto Grosso were voted in 1st discussion, and the deficiency appropriation of 1,017,581 \$568 for the department of finance in secund discussion.

second discussion.

May 30.—Senate.—There was received a communication from the mannicipal connecil of Rio de Janeiro asking congress to render elective the office of prefect of the lederal district. The special appropriation of 8,000,000\$ for the Central railway was voted in 2nd discussion.—Chamber of Deppities.—Deputy Urbano de Gouyea and others introduced a bill for an appropriation of 200,000\$ for surveys on the territory to be set apart for the fature capital of the country and also a bill appropriating 100,000\$ for surveys on the railway line from Catalão to Cuyabá. Deputy Timotheo da Costa moved to ask for information in regard to the bureau of statistics.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—At a meeting of planters held at Barra Mansa on the 27th ult. it was resolved to protest against illegal taxation,

The state government of Minas Geraes has appropriated 300,000\$ for the creation of a correctional colony.

-The state of São Paulo last year expended 149,208\$075 on its museum and 182,292\$130 on its printing office.

—In São Paulo the police authorities are making every excition to suppress the numerous gambling dens which disgrace that city.

—There was a meeting of monarchists at Guara-tinguerá on the 25th ult., at which sixty persons of that pollicial faith were present. A local organi-zation was effected,

—A telegram of the 31st left, from S. João d'El. Rey contradicts the report of the deposition of the commander of the 8th regiment of cavalry, stationed at that town.

—The commercial judge at São Paulo, Dr. Thomas Alves, has condemned the liquidating commission of the third Vpiranga lottery, of unsavory memory, to pay back to ticket/holders the sum of 560,000\$.

—The police detachment at Mocóca, São Paulo is to be reinforced by three men—possibly in view of the recent monarchis, tendencies manifest ed there. The Mococanus will have to be very careful what they do.

—An Ouro Preto telegram of the 28th ult. says that the military force sent to repress the conflict at Manhassit, Minas-Geraes, would not arrive at that place before the 10th inst. The force sent there consists of 100 men.

—A movement has been initiated in São Paulo for covoking a reunion of representatives from the municipalities of that state for the purpose of discussing municipal affairs and promoting measures for acquiring municipal autonomy.

for acquiring municipal autocomy.

—The São Paulo Reporter says that an epidemic of small-pox has broken out at Itapetininga, and that the population is leaving the town. It is very singular that something can not be done to prevent these constantly-recurring epidemics.

—It is stated that the president of the municipal chamber of Santa Rita de Passa Quatro, S. Paulo, intends asking other municipal chambers in the state to send delegates to a congress to be held for the purpose of discussing municipal interests.

-Councillor Luiz Vianna, the new governor of Bahia, took office on the 29th ult.

Dating took since on one 29th title

—According to the Municipio, of São Paulu, the
municipalities of that state have thus far paid to
the state treasury the sum of 895,000\$ for the object
of securing water and drainage works. The state
paid out for such works in 1895 a total of 135,cook.

—A telegram from Paid on the 26th ult, status that Carlos Gomes was a little better and had been able to drive out in a carriage. His physicaus say, however, that he can not live more than three months at best, while death may occur at any moment.

—A large number of residents of S. Simão, São Paulo, telegraphed a protest to the state government on the 25th ult, against the violence of the sanitary authorities and police. They state that the police threatien to kill them in case they resist official measures.

Last year the São Paulo sanitary department speut 213,385,8599 on its staff—salanes, travelling expenses, etc. The samitary inspectors done received 15,831,8242. The sanitary record of that state during the past summer compels as to helieve that this money was practically through away.

—An Italian, named Batemanch, at S. Joechn Rio Pando, São Paulo, has been trying to statew himself to death because his brewery had not here successful. On the 2,4th ult, he is said to have completed to days without fool, and was beguning to fear that suicine would be unsuccessful abo.

—The epidemic of yellow-fever in Casa Branca, São Paulo, is saud to be declining. Up to the 22ml off, there had been 43 deaths from this disease thring the month. The epidemic began in March, there having been 4 deaths in that mouth. In April there were 17 deaths, and 43 during the first 22 days of May.

—A Sto Paulo telegram of the 28th annuances a police raid on various gambling houses in that city, with the result that a considerable quantity of probabiled apparatus was captured and destroyed. Another prominent establishment was also visited to see if the proprietors were engaged in the traffic called "cafienism,"

—We are inhelbied to the Pernambuco Cricket Club for their card of fixtures for 1896, which shows some sixteen fixtures and some twelve gen-eral practice days. The two May issues were between the '1st Eleven' and "The Rest," while in June there are four fixtures, the first being be-tween the "Telegraph" and "The World" on June 7th.

7th. — The Collegio Americano Grauliery, of Juiz de Fora, will hold its commencement exercises on the 18th inst., the baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Antonio Trajano taking place on the evening of the 17th. Among the exercises will be a delate on the question "Has Cuba the light to separate from Suair ?" which will certainly attract much interest. We are indebted to Prof. Lander for his courteous invitation to attend.

invitation to attend.

—The 25th ult, seems to have been a lively day with the thieves in São Paulo. They not unity picked Sr. Jusé Goelho Pamplona's pocket of 7,000 no a tian car, but they actually broke into the private iesulence of Gov. Campos Salles, in lull daylight, and ransacked the whole place, breaking lurniture, thruking and destroying wines, etc. The new cluef of police will have a special incentive to activity on taking charge.

incentive to activity on taking charge.

—Recent telegrams from Pelotas, Iklo Grande do Sal, place Col. Carlos Telles in a very questionable position. Allowing himself to be animyed by some anonymous criticisms, he has sought to fix the responsibility on Dr. Franciscu Tavutes, a brother of the folicialist Leader, and has not only insuited him openly but has allowed soldiers under this command to stude that gentleman in the public street of Bagé. Dr. Tavares has been compelled to leave, the town. street of Bagé. L

to leave, the town.

—São Paulo had the novelty of a milkunar's strike at the beginning of last week, and on Smiday there was no milk laminshed. The cause was the new manicipal by-laws, which require the registration of the cows and the cows and the stables so that each one shall have a space three natives. The nillement of the strike, the nillement of the strike. The alderment are apparently inclined to be very fileral with space when other men have to stand the cost.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Telegrams of the 27th ult. state that at Bage some days ago Silvestre Asses Rios, business manager of the Echo do Sul, a paper published in the city of Rio Gamle, received re message from Cul. Carlos Telles, commander of the garrison, requesting him to call at the latter's headquarters. The colonel, when Rios entered the room in which he was awaiting him, closed the door and themanied to be informed who was the author old letter from Bage that hal been published in the Echo. It appears that Rios eth en published in the Echo. It appears that Rios eth convo who had written the letter and that he so stated to Col. Telles. The latter, however, refused to accept this answer, or to permit Rios to leave his presence until he had given him the information which he desired. Then Rios, intimidated by Telles' threats and feating personal violence, said that he supposed that the letter had been written by Dr. Francisco Tavares. After making this statement he was allowed to withdraw.

After making this statement he was allowed in withdraw.

Telles then addressed an insolent letter to Dr. Francisco Tavares, asking him to declare in writing on his honor whether he was the author of the correspondence and adding the following:—"If you were the author and il you deny it, you will be the most wretched and most infamous of slanlerers in Bagé."

Of course Tavares refused to answer such a letter, but he has stated that he will publish an article on the subject.

Gen. Cantagra has been informed of the scandalous conduct of his subordinate and has telegraphed to the Echo de Sulf stating his intention of taking proper action in the matter.

On the 29th, at 1 o'check p. m., Dr. Francisco Tavares was attacked in the attents of Bage by solders, belonging in two attents of Bage by solders, belonging in two kerfugs in a drug store, where he was besinged until a chocke, Then Deputy Francisco Alencisto and Captum Castin called on Tellesco Alencisto and Alencisto to the Thavares and Aleucastro theory of the property of the distribution of the Thavares and Aleucastro to Cartinge and went to the former's home and afterwards to that of Alencastro. Subsequent-lay Tavares let the cny.

On the 27th thi, Gen. Cantuaria telegraphed in Telles asking for information in regard to what, had occurred with Assis Ries. Telles replied to the fellowing telegrans: "Tellescopied to the fellowing telegrans: "Tellescopied to the property of the property of the property of the annual property of the property of the fellowing telegrans: "Tellescopied to the gardison, published in the Echo do Stal," and that it was Dr. Clinco Tavares. Nothing else uccurred. Greeting.—May 25." "Illustitions Gen. Cantuaria, Porto Alegre.—The Echo do Stal, is representing a comedy. No longer wishing to assume responsibility for the annual property of the prope

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, PAST AND PRESENT, VS. THE WORLD,

This fixture was played on the 24th ult, and resulted in an easy victory for The World. The score was as follows:

	C. Stock, C. Tios	s. ii.	Barham	
	U. Kelinelly,	h.	l'ioss.	3
	A. Richards,	h.	11	4
	O. Wilmit,	- b		
	P. Gepp, run out,			20
	H Estill,	١.	111	20
	P. Elworthy, run out,	D,	Lloyd	4
	A. Tweethe, l. b. w.,	1.	***	2
į	J. Crossland, run out,	10,	Tross	
	11. Born,		713	
	H. E. Barber, c. Lluye	, p.	Tross.	1
	T. Darber, C. Linye	l, b.	Barham	
	J. Barlinsa, c. Clarke	h h		,
	J. Thomson, not ont,			- 4
	A. C. Wilson,	Łı,	Machani	
ļ	- Knillenhorg, stumper			
١	Cross	s, b,		
i	Extras		•••••	2
	Total			
	mal			68
	LONDON AND BRAZES	4 N 10	Santa Harman	úS
	LONDON AND BRAZILA	AN I	ank, Past and	ú8
	LONDON AND BRAZILA Pres	AN II ENT.	lank, Past and	úS
	LONDON AND BRAZILI PRES P. Crewe,	AN II FNT. h.	ANK, PAST AND	08
	LONDON AND BRAZILA PRES P. Crewe, W. Rule,	AN II FNT. h. b.	Wilmot	-
	LONDON AND BRAZILA PRES P. Crewe, W. Rule, H. Tinss,	AN II FNT. h. b. ls	Wilmot	-
	LONDON AND BRAZILA PRES P. Crewe, W. Rule, H. Tinss, R. C. Lloyd,	AN II FNT. h. b. ls. h.	Wilmot	- 1
	LONDON AND BRAZILI PRES P. Crewe, W. Rule, H. Tinss, R. C. Lloyd, E. A. Baritain, e. Born	AN II FNT. h. b. l. h.	Wilmot	- 1
	LONDON AND BRAZILI PRES P. Crewe, W. Rule, H. Tinss, R. C. Lloyd, E. A. Barham, c. Born R. M. Clarke, e. Rochards	AN II FNT. h. b. l. h.	Wilmot	-
	LONDON AND BRAZILA PRES P. Crewe, W. Rule, H. Tinss, R. C. Lloyil, E. A. Baritain, E. A. Baritain, E. A. Charke, E. A. Charke, J. A. Cruse,	AN li FNT. b. b. ls. h. i.	Wilmot	- 1
	LONDON AND BRAZILI PRES P. Crewe, W. Rule, H. Tinse, R. C. Lloyd, E. A. Baritain, E. Born R. M. Clarke, c. Richards J. A. Criss, A. Dicksom,	AN li FNT. b. b. ls. h. i.	Wilmot	- 1
	LONDON AND BRAZILI PRES P. Crewe, W. Rule, H. Tins, R. C. Lloyd, E. A. Bartiam, R. M. Clarke, e. Rochards J. A. Crask, A. Dieksom, E. Rukton,	AN II FNT. b. b. b. h. i. i. b.	Wilmot Barber Wilmot Barber Barber Barber	5
	LONDON AND BRAILL PRES V. Rule, H. Tins, R. C. Lloyl, E. A. Bartian, c. Eora R. M. Clarke, c. Richards J. A. Crass, A. Dicksum, E. Ruxton, E. O. Broad, not out.	AN II FAT. b. b. b. i. i. b. b.	Wilmot	3 7 5
	LONDON AND BRAILI PRES P. Crewe, W. Rule, H. Tins., R. C. Lloyd, E. A. Baritan, e. Bora R. M. Clarke, e. Richards J. A. Cross, A. Dicksum, E. O. Broad, not out, H. Batton, stumped Each,	AN II FAT. b. b. b. i. i. b. b.	Wilmot	5
	LONDON AND BRAZILI PRES P. Crewe, W. Rule, H. Tinss, R. C. Lloyd, E. A. Baritam, c. Born R. M. Clarke, e. Richards A. Dicksom, E. Ruxton, E. Ruxton, E. O. Broad, not out, H. Barton, stumped Eaul R. A. Saudle, A. A. Saudle,	AN II FNT. b. b. b. h. i. b. b. b.	Wilmot Barber Barber Barber Barber	3 7 5
	LONDON AND BRAILL PRES V. Rule, H. Tins, R. C. Lloyl, E. A. Bartian, c. Eora R. M. Clarke, c. Richards J. A. Crass, A. Dicksum, E. Ruxton, E. O. Broad, not out.	AN II FAT. b. b. b. i. i. b. b.	Wilmot	5

Total.... RAILROAD NOTES

-The Soioiahana company owes 7,171,314\$036 to the state of São Paulo.

to the state of Sao Faulo.

—A telegram from Sant'Anna on the 29th ult.
announced the connection of the Santa Isabel and
Sant'Anna lines, both belonging to the Sapucahy company

At the general meeting of the Mogyana company on the 17th ult, the dividends declared were 14\(\frac{1}{2}\)coop per paid up share and 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)200 on those partially paid up.

-Complaints are agon made of the delays in maporting merchandise on the Mogyana line transporting merchandise on the Mugyana line 1) is said that there is an enormous accumulation of merchandise at Camplias awaiting transports tion to the stations along that line.

Into to the stations along that line.

—At a meeting of the Sapucalty company on the 30th the chamman, Sr. F. C. Naylor, stated that the judicial liquidation of that company has been obtained by parties who wish or annul the mocess instituted against them by the directors. He stated that the comittion of the company is very promising, and that the present directory would accept re-election on the muleistanding that the present pulsey should be continued. The directory was then re-elected.

would accept re-election on the understaming that the present policy should be continued. The directory was then re-elected.

—The Fornal to Commercio of last Friday contrains more particulars of the proposal said to have been made by Minton, Rose & Co., through Mr. Mawson, for the purchase of the Lempddinn railway. It appears that thuse brankers ask not only for a guarantee of 4 % on \(\frac{11}{2}\) from \(\frac{11}{2}\) from \(\frac{11}{2}\) from \(\frac{11}{2}\) from \(\frac{11}{2}\) for \(\frac{11}{2}\) from \(\frac{11}{2}\) for \(\frac{11}{2}\) for \(\frac{11}{2}\) from \(\frac{11}{2}\) for \(\frac{11}{2}

Central.

—The junifical liquidation of the Sapucally Railway Co, bas been ordered by the commercial chamber of the civil and criminal court. The capital of the company is 4,000,000\$ and, according to the last report of the board of directors, it had do bliometres of railway in operation at the end of 1895. The debt of the company is very large and it has not been able to pay interest thereon; but on the 8th of November, 1894, it succeeded in arriving at an agreement with the foreign holters of its debentures. For several years the state of Minas Gerach has been funishing money to the company to enable it to extend its railways. The following statement in the taffic receipts and operating expenses al these railways for the last five years is published in the last report of the located of three cores.

Traffic receipts Operating expenses.**

expenses. 370.389\$565 509.461\$420 570.221\$890 684.462\$294 831,560\$614 404,151\$074 641,317\$724 056,042\$604 1891.... 1892.... 1893.... 7)2,922\$025 1,232,019\$601 tal.... 2,966,095\$783 3,726,453\$028

COFFEE NOTES

TEA GARDENS OF GREAT AGE.

TRA GARDENS OF GREAT AGE.

A coffee estate of 40 years of age in Ceylun was always considered to be in a great age, though we believe that parts of Kahagala estate, Haputale, are still hearing crop, which must be well over 50 years of age. Still, 30 and 40 years was a great age for a coffee estate, even in a district eminently situable for its growth and longevity. But tea is evidently of rofuster habit. In China and in Jaq an, we believe, there are many small gardens considerably over 100 years old, still as vigorous and as hearty as oly ore, and in India there are also several tremakable instances of great age, accumpaned by continued vitality. We learn from an Indian contemporary that Debra Dun is proliably the oldest tea district in India: "binshes ac still standing there and in full hearing which are said to have been planted 80 years ago in the cripinal government experimental gardess, where the bush was first introduced." The chimate is said to be ton dryf for the purisable cultivation of tea, however, though the district has just had a favourable year.—Times of Ceylon.

LOCAL NOTES

- -At the naval school there are matriculated 163 carlets and 29 midshipmen.
- -The report that Gen. Cantuaria has been re-called to 'his capital, is denied.
- -The majority of the inhabitants of the new state of Lorent are said to be Brazilians.
- —The new Spanish minister, D. José Llabeita y Tettzberg, presented his credentials to the Presi-tent yesterday.
- —Telegrams from London and Lisbon state that Portugal has offered her good services to settle the Trindade dispute.
- -In the parish of S. José in this city 485 new voters have recently been registered. But why They do not take the trouble to vote,
- There are 1.708 non-commissioned officer and privates in the corps of national marines and 218 in the battalbon of naval infantry. The minister of foreign affairs has been form ally advised that the Belgian government has ap-pointed Comte de Weiser as minister to Brazil.
- -It is said that the Brazilian consul at Tangiers
- has been selling naturalization papers in tha place, and that the consulate will now be closed
- —According to the daily hurial reports there were 13t deaths from yellow-fever in this city during the month of May, or a small fraction over 4 a day.
- —Last year there were 100 sittings of the su-reme court, at which 483 cases were decided. At he end of the year the re-were 102 undecided cases effore the court.
- —Some of our Brazilian contemporaries are already discussing the recognition of Lureto and its union with Brazil. It is not generous to Peru to discuss such an eventuality.
- The Gazta de Noticias, of Sunday, states that the minuter of finance has been confidentially informed of a heavy robbery in the custom-house. In the Liberdade of yesterday it is stated that the robbery was committed by a custom-house broker and amounts to 50,000\$.

- We received yesterday a communication from Mr. Newlands in regard to the coffee gula question, but you late for invertiging this issue. It
- all be published in our next.

 —It is stated that Dr. Daniel de Almeida has been requested by a commutee of mayal officers to presule at the solemn exequies for Admiral Saldraha da Gama on the 25th inst.
- -The garrison of Fort Lage, at the bathor entrance, is the removed to Gragonta with the exception of 20 men who remain in charge of the works to the executed by the battifications commission.
- mission.

 —The coronation of the Czar, according to cable repurts, seems to have terminated with the death of 1,282 persons, who were crushed or mundered in the rush to be first recipients of the imperial benuty. It is an ill-numeral incident.

 —The excape of bundres from the national asylum is exciting comment. The Journal to Branil Charges that the asylum is in a state of dissipance, and administrative neglect. What public service, may we ask, is being effectively administered?

 —(in Thusday last a discalument of 150 suddiers.)
- —On Thusday lata dischment of Josukliers belonging in the toth battalon of intantry was sent, on requisition of the state government of Minas Geraes, to Manhuasah, where there are said to be serious disturbances on account of disputes about lamb.
- amout ramits.

 —On Thursday last Custodio Serrao, who killed Commendador Bellarmino Pessoa, made his escape from the lunatic avolum. He immediately returned home and on the sollowing day presented himself to one of the police delegates, who sent him back to the asylum.
- to the asylum.

 —It is stated the present minister of justice has appointed 112 culouels, 773 licutenant-colonels, 1,097 majors, 2,897 captains, 4,814 licutenants and 5,429 easigns at the national quard. If now a few privates could be appointed to command this anny of officers, lile national gard would be ready
- ner service.

 —Having just heen elected to the governorship of Pernandhuca, Sr. Conéa de Aranjo now propuese to change that office for a senatorship. It is said that Dr. Gonçalves Ferreira, minister of interior and justice, will then become a candidate for the governouship. This exchange of offices should be problinted.
- should be promitted.—The Jarnal do Commercio says that the commutee on diplomatic affairs in the chamber is no nucle disposed to approve the protocol celebrated between the minister of foreign affairs and the Italian minister in regard to the Italian claims. Perhaps Deputy Nilo has been studying those claims since his last interpellation.
- —On Thursday last a tram descending Rna dos Janquilhos on Morro de Sania Thereza, ran off the track and, striking a tree, was overturned. The unductor and two passengers were severely nijured. Another passenger escaped injury by Jeaping from the tram. The driver, who was also wounded, ran away, but was alterwards arrested.
- —The total number of students in the Polytechnic school in March last was 436, including 133 in the preparatory course. There were only 4 students in the 3rd year of the engineering course in which the recent mutiny originated. It is said that there are names of students not belonging to the Polytechnic among the 144 signers of a recent preparative. nanifesto
- -In 1893 the Instituto Historico e Geographico —In 1933 the institute instorice e Geographico of this city infered a prenium for the less thiographical sketch of Dom Pedro II. The only competitor was an ex-senator who had received may favors from the Emperor's hands and who now shawed his graitude and appreciation by writing so unfaitful and unitrue a sketch that the Institute manimously rejected it.
- It would seem that when Dr. Domingos Freire recently received a printed invitation to form part of some Pan-American commission, he immediately let the newspapers know about it. It was both an honor and a good advertisement. Unfortunately, however, several other local physicians also received identical invitations, and they are now making it known.
- are now making it shown.

 —On yesterday masses were said at the Sao Francisco de Paula chirich for Capt, Lorena and his two nephews Lieut, Delfino Lorena and Mill. Shipman Pedro Lorena, who on the 1st of June, 1894, were harbaronsily murdeied in Santa Catharina by Marshal Floriano Peixoto's soldiers serving in that state nuder the orders of Col, Moerian Cesar. The attendance at the masses was very
- large.

 —The recent manifestation of the homicidal mania in this city has apparently not yet come to an end. On the evening of the 29th ult. a man maned Jonquim Antonio dos Santos, an ex-marine, killed a neighbur and literally filled his body with knife wounds. His forcoty seemed to have been insatiable. A few minutes before the mariler the two men were divinking onfiee together. The assassin was subsequently arrested at the Villegation marine barracks where he was endeavoring to enlist.

 —One hundred and forty four Polystechule etc.

to enlist.

—One hundred and forty-four Polytechnic students say that if the penalties imposed upon certain of their companions are enforced, they will not enter the school when it reopens. This is serious! If these young men refuse to enter the school, what will it do for pupils? As everyone knows, there are no other young men in the country. It is said, however, that some 800,000\$\frac{\text{have}}{\text{ave}} have been subscribed for a "free" Polytechnic school, which will he a good thing—always excepting the liberty to give the professors a "caning" at pleasner.

—Require of an all dangers some translated.

to give the professors a "caning" at pleasure.

— Because of an old quarte some twenty odd sultius, and a belong in the 9th cavalry and 2nd attiliery, attacked the employee of the Willa Isabel tram like at the Manque station on the evening of the 30th al., with the result that an infernal row resu ted and the traffic of that company was stopped for almut an hour. Pistols, knives, sticks and stones were used, but somehow only one man was reported as rujured. The public had to submit to the alarm and inconvenience, however, until a large police force came and restored order. When are these soldiers to be removed from the city?

"Thrre was considerable excitement and alarm in Rua Senador Dantas Saturday evening, name to the breaking of a telephone were which fell mpun the electric tamway cable. The wire was at nice ignited, causing a brilliant illumination. At 198 Rua da Ajurla, where it connected with a telephone, the instriment was damaged and a curtain was set on fice. The police hand happening to pass up the Rua Senador Dantas while the telephone wire was ignited, received a tremendous shock when some pieces of hunning wire fell among the wird operators. They dropped their instruments and run in all directions. The fire department soon appeared, the wire was cut and the fright came to an end.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Revista Maritima Brazileira; vol. xvei. No tt. Contains autoles on reforms in movable de fences, the new wor vessels of the United States the inducace of the naval power in history, etc.

the inducace of the naval power in history, etc.

Dramas do Parand; Quadros Historicos; No.

Paldished by Don Quixote. A large lithographed picture of the savage massacres at "kilonionete 53" on the Parand radiway, and in the cemetery of Caritylia, in 1894, by the officers and solders of Florinon Pelvina. It also includes the potentials of eight of the victims. It is a picture which no Brazilian can look upon without shame and regret, for it represents a tragedy which will stant the records of his country's nistory to the end of time.

dimanth e Initiantor Laemmert; 1896. The S3rd year of this well-known commercial, industrial, administrative and residence directory of this capital. The delay in the issue of the directivy this year is due, according to the eilitors, to the difficulty of obtaining information from some of the public departments. The municipal "directory of hygiene" was left out allogether lecance of its refusal to give information. Such obstructions ought to be severely retukel, for the public has a right to the information usually furnished in a directory, and no public official should be permitted to withhold it. For the coming year, the Almanak will be greatly imprived, and as it will be issued January 31st the chiors announce that they will receive corrections and other information only to November 30th next. receive corrections as November 30th next.

Business Notes

The São Paulo municipal council has resolved to peritinn the state legislature for permission to contact a loan of £700,000 for municipal improve-

—Among the passengers home by the Oamabe to-morrow will be Mr. George D. Estil, submanager of the London and River Plate Bank, who is going away with his family for a well-canned holiday.

—The Jornal do Commercio affirms that the Banco da Republica now proposes to sell its new huilding to the government for the department of finance. It will be by fur the finest business edifice in Rio de Janeiro.

—The American manufacturers' junketing ex-cursion to this coast of South America for the purpose of looking up trade, is expected to leave New York about July 1st. The party is limited to thirty representatives.

—The exports of rubber from Paid and Mandos during the month of April aggregated 1,360,161 kilos, of which 574,608 kilos went to Enrope and 785,553 kilos to the United States. The exports for the same month of 1895 were 1,409,106 kilos.

The velocipede club of São Paulo proposes to petition congress for a reduction in the duties on licycles, as these must be considered the "vehicles of progress," It requires an effort in reach such a conclusion, but perhaps the club is right.

- The electric light service at Casa Branca, Paulo, was greatly embarrassed last week by loss of its mechanical engineer on the 15th fyellow fever. Being unable to find anyone to the machinery, the service was interrupted some days.
- some days.

 —The London and River Plate Bank has installed an electric light plant of the Brush system in its new quarters in Run da Alfandega, the inauguration taking plate on Friday last. The offices of this bank have been made a model of completeness and convenience and are to be considered among the best in the city.
- among ne tests much eny.

 In 1890 the Banco Iniciador de Melhoramentos eutered into a contract with the government for the location of 20,000 families of immigrants in the northern states. The bank has failed to meet the obligation, and the usinster has now renewed the contract, but for mily 1,000 families which are to be located on the Rio Gongogy in Bahia.
- The Shrist gives the following statistical returns of the traile letween Great Britain and Brazil (values) during the first quarter of the current year, compared with the same period of 1895:

3 mos. 1896 1895 Imports from Brazil... £1,331,000 £1,160,000 Exports to Brazil... £1,682,000 £1,747,000

EXPORTS to BTRZII... £1,082,000 £1,747,000
—If there is danger that the 5,000 salt-makers at Mossof 6 will be reduced to want if the government does not increase the thities on salt, then let us send up some seed-potatoes so that they can start out in another occupation. It would even he hetter and cheaper to pension them altogether than to increase the cost of so necessary an article as salt.

—We are informed that George's restaurant in Rua General Camara, where so many English-speaking sersons go, has had a change of proprietors. Mr. George Scheeider retiring, and will shortly be known under a new tule, the New Loudon bar and lunch-ruom. Where George will next locate we do not know, but he will be sure of the English-speaking patronage wherever it may be.

The Phant of Julzde Fóra says that a resident of that dry intends to establish a bank there, to be known as the Banco Municipal, for the special object of developing municipal interests. It will combine the various features of a savings bank, nawn shop, building association, loan agency and contracting enterprise, with the ordinary work of a bank. It intends to build houses to sell on time, and to build holding houses for the pour. Such a concern will require much capital and will be difficult to manage.

—By decree No. 2, 201. If the 28th ult., the gov.

be difficult to manage.

—By slecree No. 2,201, af the 28th ult., the government ratifies the instructions issued by the director das rendas of the treasury, with certain modifications, in regent to the disclarage of neighboring and the standard of the continuous of the standard of the

was established.

—It is said that at the beginning of May the following prices were convent at Penedo, Alagnas; white sugar 200 reis per kilo; refined sugar 400 reis per kilo; rice (red) 40 reis per litre; cocoanulo il 200 reis per litre; cocoanulo il 200 reis per litre; cocoanulo il 200 reis per litre; leaans too reis per litre. These prices per litre; leaans too reis per litre. These prices are phenomenally chean, companed with the prices paid at other point along the coast. If transportation rates were lower, then the surplus at one point could be sent to meet the scarcity at another, and thus both places would be benefited.

hed.

According to official returns just published the hee dispatch in January of the wood work for the new isolated tever ward of the Strangers' Hospital implied the remunciation of import duties on the same annuming to 7,300\$560. The official valuation of the building was 16,153\$500, on which the schedule duties were 4,867\$5040, and the 50 per cent, surtax 4,433\$500. This generally on the part of the fiscal authorities will enable the directors of the hospital to better meet the increasing demands in this city for the hetter neatment of fever patients, and will contribute, we trust, valuable assistance at no ilistant day toward the complete extinction of the dreaded epidemic disease.

The report of the dreaded epidemic disease.

able assistance at no ilistant day toward the complete extinction of this dreaded epidemic disease.

The report of the directors of the Western and Brazilian Telegianh for the half-year ended December 31 fast states that the total enrings amount in \$80,315, as against \$28,2815, showing a decrease of \$2,500 compared with the half-year to December 31, 884. The working expenses amount in \$28,202, on inputed with the half-year to December 31, 884. The working expenses amount in \$28,202, and the state of \$2,500 compared with the half-year to device the state of \$2,500, and the decident of \$1,748. Including the amount brought forward from Jone 30, 1895 (\$25,803), and the decident of \$1,748. Including the amount brought forward from Jone 30, 1895 (\$25,803), and the decident of \$1,148 for debenture interest and \$7,192 for the dedicted \$21,148 for debenture interest and \$7,192 for the definition of \$1,148 for debenture interest and \$7,192 for the definition of \$3,500 and the dedicted \$21,148 for debenture interest and \$7,192 for the definition of \$3,500 and the dedicted \$21,148 for debenture interest and \$7,192 for the \$1,192 for the \$1,

FINANCIAL NOTES

- -The minister of justice asks for appropriations the amount of 17,392,489\$546 for his departo the amou. ment in 1897.
- —Revenue stamps to an aggregate value of 225,000\$ have recently been sent to the Sant is custom-bouse.
- custom-house,

 —According to the Naticia the government expects to be able to keep out of the exchange market during the present year.

 —On the 29th the President sent a message to congress asking for an extraordinary credit of \$82,368580 for the minister of war.

 —Some of the newspapers says that Deputy Glyceriu's retrenchment scheme is impracticable. Perhaps that is why Glycerio has adopted it.

- —On the 30th ult. the President asked congress for a special credit of 59,813#273 for the payment of certain functionaries in the department of justice.
- —The May receipts of the Rio enstom-house up to the close of business on the 30th (Saturday) were 9,598,636\$579, against 11,082,694\$674 in the same period of 1895.
- —A Park telegram of the 30th announces the closing of the state asseembly and says that the budget admitted estimates the revolue at 14,191,000\$ and fixes the expenditures at 13,952,000\$
- Decrease the experiments at 1395/20000,

 —Perhaps the most pleasing telegram received here in a long time was the one from Asmenon, Paraguay, mulished yesterday, which says that Brazilian currency is quoted there at 260 per cent. It is a relief to hear of a currency worse than our
- —It is stated that on Thurslay Deputy Glycerio had a conference with the ludget committee of the chamber of deputies and explained his retruchment scheme. The committee will study the question and each meother will draft a plan embodying his views. A general plan in conformity with the views of the majority of the committee will afterwards be drafted.

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BUDGET REDUCTIONS.

BUDGET REDUCTIONS.

Some days ago the Jornal do Commercio published a list of expenifilares in the department of Industry and Interior which are under considerations as possible eliminations from future national budgets. The total amount of these liens was something over sixty-five thousand contos, and consisted principally of expenifilares with the state railways, coloulatation and various public warks now belonging to the states and municipalities. On the 30th ult. the Jornal added executal tiens from uther departments which are also being studied with the same object in view. These possible eliminations are distributed among the departments as follows:

parlments as fullows:	
Foreign affairs	40,4724000
Marine	2,400 000 000
War	1,060,280,000
Finance	. 11,474,882\$500
Total 4 departments.	. 14,975,634\$500
Industry and Interior.	65.544.5364045
Industry and Interioris	* *************************************
	80, 520, 170\$545
Corresponding reduc- tions in revenue	. 19,745,000\$000
Net reduction	. 60,775,170\$545

Net reluction. 00,775,1708545
We do not note, however, hhat any real reduction in the expenditures on the army and navy are proposed. The elimination of some of the new war vessels, the suspension of the purchase of war material and a large reduction in the army would make an important reduction in expenditure. Of the proposed reduction in the department of finance, 10,00,000\$ consist in exchange differences which must be considered problematical.

COMMERCIAL

		Rio	de Yar	ievo, Jin	ı <i>c</i> 1 <i>st</i> , 1896.
Par value	e of the Diaz	lian milre	:is [i\$0	na), golil	27 il.
do	ılıı	do	ılo	in U. S	
	com al	\$4.86,65	µer £1	81 g	44 74 CIS
do	\$1,00 (U. S.	coint Br	azılian	gold	1\$827
do	of £1 sig. in	Dracilian	gold.		8 hgo
	of exchange, o				10 1/ il
Present v	alue of the Br	azilian m	il reis (į	gohl)	21634
do	do		da (p	aper)	580 15. gold
do	do		do in	U. S.	
	com at	\$4 80 pe	r £1 st	g	20, 50 1
Value of	\$1.00 (\$4.80	per &i.	sig. ir	Brazi-	
	llan curre	ncy (pap	er)	•••	4993
Value of	£1 sterling	11 0		•••••••	234 fr 5

EXCHANGE.

Bay 26—The banks all posted tole, and the nurket opened steedy, with bank stelling readily obtainable at 10 gl3, and at 10 gls with some continuous. There was annuy at 10 1132 fri ready bills, and at 10 gl, at thirty days, with business done at luth tree, but the market was very quiet. In the afternoon more continuous to the was very quiet. In the afternoon more continuous to the was very quiet. In the afternoon more continuous to the was very quiet. In the afternoon more continuous to the was very quiet. In the afternoon more continuous to glate and tole, and other stering at 10 glate of grid. The business reported was small, at the extremes of 10% to 10 glot boals and 10 glot—colf for other sterling a 10 glate of grid. The business reported was small, at the extremes of 10% to 10 glot obah and 10 glot—colf for other sterling. Sovereigns was the sterling of the sterling. Sovereign to the sterling of the sterling

were quoted on the street in 23850s, closing at the Bolsan with sellent at this price, no buyers.

June 1—The banks still maintained the official rate of 15%, but the market next hardly so thim the official of 15%, but the market next hardly so this not be had at 10 515, but the there was many in 10 516—10 11/32. Two of the foreign banks realized hardless at 11 516, one thewing it small amount on heard office and the other liquiditing its room contracts, and there thus then a finite more in 15%, but in the afternoon the tratter distinction of 15%, but in the afternoon the tratter distinction of 15%, but in the afternoon the tratter distinction of 15%, but in the afternoon the tratter distinction and closed with banks stelling at 10 513—10 thick, better in 15%, with longers at the first rate for 16% of 15%. The foreign thanks the first and the sterliness of 10% of 15% and other balks against an the extremests of 10%, but 50% and other bills at 10 5476—105%. Sowereigns were quited on the street at 23850s; the Bolsa dosed with neither buyers not sellers.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

	May 25.			
92	Apolices, 58 985 do 988 do 48,200 do,1,190	20 Apolices, 1895, 32 do 48 do regist 6,500\$ iloR Ginide	969	
113	Emp. Municipal 157	1800 deb L'dna 1003	04	
10		the hu. C.R H.gold		3.
		Banks,		
	Agricula 9 Commercio 915	100 Inichidor	fig.	

6/4 Agricula 9 Commercio 1712 da 25 100 Constructor	83 10	cellism	47	Lav, e Repul	lur Cum, 28 dica, 28	69 67	500
222 Minos S. Jerou.				Malli	no D. 15		

227 Minas S. Jeron, 4 750 100 Bunança insce. 10	100 Melli, no Braz. 27
50 line Constine. 3 500	100 Atalaya insce 14
May 26.	
15 Apolices, 55 990	98 Apolices, 1895, 970
13 du got	105 do regist 970
18 nlu yg2	40 Emp Municipal 158
7,000\$ da 99	5 deb, Sorocabana 65

14 11 8	ilo do	45, 1,190 1,195 1,200	478	hn.C.R.B. gold 100 do paper 53
			Banks,	
473	Constru	cia 215 ctor 19 ca 158	25 000 10	Lav.e Comm 28 69 Runal 233 do 25 117

50	CIG 23	UO				
		Misc	llaneon:	t.		
100	V. F. Sapucaliy	.5 08		Carioca m Transp. (ill 210	
100	Atalaya insce.	14	•••	Mercad.	160	
	May 27.					
	Apolice, 55 1	coa	10		nicipal 165	
10	do1	100	374	do	158	

	I A		
28 A	police,	54 1,000	10 Emp. Municipal 163
10	do	11,001	374 do 158
75	do	· · · · I 002	40 deb Sotoenbana 64
	do	**** 100	5 ili 65
1,2.0\$		9812	9 , Brazil Ind. 205
31	ılə	1893 970	to hit.Cr Rl. Biaz. 53
10	do	regist 970	
		Bar	uks.
0 11			

300	do 25	18	230 Collstractor	
		Mi	scelhen eous	
	Geral insce Imegml		fox V. F. Sapacahy	:

May 28	3.			
65 Apotices,		489	Apolices,	1895. 970
	1,001	590	ilo	967
go do	1,000	7	મીલ	968
3 do	45 1, 225	48	do	969
4,00m do	124	10	do	970
2,000\$ dn	120	5	da	97r
200 deb.L'dit		3	ılo	972
35 ,, Soroca	ıbana 64	500 43	hn.C.R.S	Paulo 68
125 lin, C R.1	3. gold 74			

	Zinn.Ri	Σ.	
40 Nacional	224 500	50 Republica 28	68
	Miscella	ueons,	
40 Surocah, exten.	20	5. Indonnis, insce	8
300 V.F. Sapically	5 500	13 Brazil Ind. mill	215

	May	29.							
1000	Sovere	ngus	23	750		pilices,			
4	Apolic	es, 55	990			Est, Mir			
2					400 dela				
5	ilu	1895	970		53 ,,	Souce			3
10	do		969		10	do		64	
411	ı ilo	regist	969			.Cr Rl.		53	
43	d a		970		50	dο	gold	74	
				n	1				

43	d3	97	,	50	uo	gont	/4
				Banks.			
140 1		ca, 138		3º Co	mmerc	ial	208

140	Republica do 25		3º Commercial	208
-		Miscella	neous,	
200	V. F. Sapucahy do ilo	5 750 6 500 6 750	13 Jar Bot, tram, roo Atalaya insce 50 Braz, Ind.mill	15
50	May 30. Apolices, 55	965	150 Emp. Municipal	

	do 45 1		50	do	regist	165	
	Gnhl 65'03 2	350	10 - 11	n, Cr, R	ll, Braz.	54	
10	Apolices, 1895.	968	515	d		53	
314	da	905	. 8	do			
200	deb. L'dna 100\$	î i i	48 ,,	Pred	ial	52	
			Banks.				
	Danublica	T+2	r + = 1.6	Inicia	don	2	

	Eanks.		
20 Republica	158 r4	5½ Iniciador	7
170 do 25	18 500		
	M'iscellaneo	MS.	
750 V. F. Sapucaby		o V.F.Sapucahy.	7

MARKET REPORT.

Finded business, but on the sirrect some money appeared, and the highest rate reported was to 1113. There was teay little doing, and in the aftersoon a rules flatter to see a suppression, the busik declining on other sterling at 10½-10 gits. At the close these were sill bank hilf at 10½ for good money, and takers at 10½-10 gits. At the close these were sill bank hilf at 10½ for good money, and takers at 10½-10 gits. At the close these were sill bank hilf at 10½ for good money, and takers at 10½-10 gits. At the close these were sill bank hilf at 10½ for good money, and takers at 10½-10 gits. At the close these were sill bank hilf at 10½ for good money, and takers at 10½-10 gits. At the banks, and a demand that 10½ for good money and takers at 10½-10 gits. And closed at the Bolas rult theyers at 19½ foo. All at 10½ for bolas at 10½ for looks at 1

31,043	bags	for the	United States
7,8gr	- 10	D	Енторе
	11	17	Cape of Good Hop
631	11	- 11	River Plate, etc.
3,150	11	11	Constwise

Europe:	
May 28 Liverpool Br str Oropesa	7
hiserokere:	
May 28 Valparaiso Br str Orissa	100

28 North Place F are Chercente 55, Constraints, Similar Standards of the s

ial	quotations, per i	ıo ki	los, in Sa	man	/ WCIC
	Washed	12	1456-16	\$1 GH	
	Regular 1st	1.2	051-12	546	
	Ordinary 1st	- 11	37111	910	
	Guorl and		1960 -14		
	Onlinary and	- 4	870 -11	100	

and brokers' quotations according to New York types, and per arroba, were the following :

io. 6	May 25. Nominal	May 50. Namal
7· • • · · 8 · · · •	17\$300	161000-16\$200
8	16 200	15 200 15 400
9	15 000-15 4.0	14 0±0~=14 630
Stocks this	morning, in all hands,	are estimated to be

100,015 hags.

Suntos has been weak also, and the val'es reported are alruntone to large for the week. On the cytle "good averlage" thoughed too re, and was apurted at 1.8500 per to Mins, same united to Sant-day at 1.8500 per to Mins, same united to Sant-day at 1.8500 per to Mins. Meeting the same to Sant-day at 1.8500 per to Mins. Receipts were about 13,000 bags, faithments (2.000 bags for the United States and 1.000 bags for Entope, and the stock on Santralay evening was elimited to be 1.000 bags.

The Cleanacces from Rio during the month of May were divided as follows:

illows.	Ares
United States	
Emope	10,721
Cape of Good Hope	
River Plate, etc	
Coastwise	11,340
	120/452

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

			_	_						
	2,891,201	96,200	;	5,000	7,000	7,0.0	6. 00	9.000	3.000	Receipts at Sanios hags
	:	:	;	305	30.0	30 €	3, 6	30 €	326	Steamer freight, 500 prinage
	:	;	;	10 5116	10 35 10 5116 10 9132 10 913 2 10 5116	10 9[32	10 2116	30 % %	10 % 1	Exchange on London
		;	;	13 1/2 6	13 % 0 13 % 0 13 % 0 13 % 0 13 % 0	13 % 6	13 1% €	13 % c	13 % 6	N. Y. spot quot. No. 7 13 % C
	:	:	;	15.3 0	16 200 Numi. 15 370 15 100 15,701 15.3 0	15 100	15 350	N.m.	16 300	00 No. 8
	;	;	;	16 \$100	17\$-01 Nom. 16\$550 16\$500 16\$101 16\$100	1 6\$200	16\$ე50	Nom.	175.00	N. Y per &
										Average quot. No. 7
tn	:	;	100,015	96.865	98,8.4	104,190	1-4 902 104,100	101,39 7 103,562	104,39 7	Stock
nμ	2,2 9,109	134.532	;	8.003	10.039	8,337	4.530	5.4.6	5-973	Total shipments bags
101	107.404	7.810	;	1,500	8	1,500	;	. 1	:	Coastwise
rts	65,063	4.687	;	:	:	;	631	:	:	River Plate, etc.
3,	74.455	6,230	;	:	:	;	;	;	;	Cape
	653,704	15,972	;	4.159	2.340	7,0192	;	:	:	Europe.
	1.343 473	99.8 3	;	2,036	7.619	5,950	3,919	5.4.6	5 973	Shipments U. States
	2,214,718	162,184	3,130	8,156	4, 763	7.730	5.1,22	6,5.9	7,420	Receipt bags
	Totals since 1st July	Totals since t May	May 25 May 26 May 27 May 28 May 29 May 30 May 31	M 19 30	May 29	May 23	May 27	Мау 26	May 25	
1										

triports.

Prices are generally lower ngoin and supplies of most articles are fair; these does not appear therefore any timediate danger of the very high prices that mere threatened after the new custom tanks want into elect. The most after the new custom tanks want into elect. The most appear the property of the pro

Coleridge, from New York	6
Etona, from Montevideo, 8, 108 bags	4,03
There has been a sure and the second	17,48

7 luls There has been a very good demand for farging flaur, and withdrawds from watchouse are assumed 1,0,000 loke for the week, but prices are unchanged and, attouch holders are finn, some modification in upotations would follow attackwance in retered receivage. The native mulk are also doing a good blauters. Stocks are evaluated to be 6,000 loke. American attacks, Stocks are evaluated to be 6,000 loke. American bodding about 2,000 loke force plan first family, with declein bodding about 2,000 loke af forcing thour.

Brokers quice as follows, viz.

nokers quote as todows, viz :	
Trieste	nominal.
Richmond 1st	252250-222000
10 200	numin (I
Baltimore 1st	26 750-27 000
do 2011	26 000-20 250
Western and Interior	26 003-27 000
River Plate	20 000-22 000
Local Mills	27 030-41 000

White Pins—The receipts have been 333 447 feat per Da donne from New York and 30537 beet per Sett on firm the Constituents of 1053 and 1054 feat, and this is somewhat nominal.

Sprice Pine—Noding new.

Swedian Pine—Noding new.

Swedian Pine—Receipts are 422 the per La Gaton from Unimen. Laid quotations may be considered inchanged, rea; 75/mor—76/ens per daz, for red and 7, for—7, from few when deals.

cut rat; you no—pto so yet due, for red and χ βαιε—γ. A control who deals.

Kerosene—Receipts have here 150 coc cases per Placama and Corradge. Prices are smartly lower in 151.5 co. 4, 250 per case, according to quantity and conditions.

Turper thin—Quantition are medical gold in 80. — \$4.7 to, per king anima. (receipts rat | 8.7 to), the king anima. (receipts are | 8.7 to), pur Colorida, and \$1.1 to Brokers continue has quantitions of 155 co. — 15 co. p. 15 d. Co. Company of paidlys. (i). The quantities for the condition of 155 co. — 15 co.

Hay - The Rydal Water brought 6,794 ha'es from Rosano, Quintal time of 120--130 rs, per labogramme are lower

Quantitions of 120—1307, per high grammer are being Rossino, Bran-Receipts are 5791 bags per Rysli Wafs tomore Rossino Indices, pinter kine et these at 1520—43300 per bog, and the native nulls are selling at \$7000—4300.

Coal—Receipts since our last report have been:

cocit		ern men reje	A HILL COLUMN
3,968	tons per	Bendo,	from Caulift
7, 380	11	Tron kenh	
197	*1	North Ki	
3,013	- 19		from Newport
7,121	17	Royal Gar	755, from Leith.
do des	and or		

All to readers and companies.

Rum (Recepts) coast tree during the reck near 2 to pipes to bls, and a demejolius. In May the recepts nere a recipites afforther min and 86 gipes from Campas, and the month closed with a sheek estimated to be 1,320 pipes. The

et monts might his were.	
Pernambneo and Macero	145\$J27130\$ CO
Aracojij aml Balua	133 000-135 100
Campins	143 000-145 000
Angra and Paraty	maninal

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

M.11° 25 Oron —Port lik Anfelius; 531 tous; Gonçalres; 42 ils, sunches to J. A. G. Santos & Co,

Oron Feed the America 33 fone; concaires; 43 in, sinches to J. A. G. Santos & Co.

Camire – He drip North Ridding: 1370 tons; Rullierfard; 42 its coal to Harrison Coal Co.

Marson is — His bid North Fore; 320 tons; Cilento, 72 de Orong Commenter that be America, 73 fone; 330 tons; Cilento, 72 de Orong Commenter that America, 73 fone; 330 de, sindices 12 for A. G. Santos & Co.

J. A. G. Santos & C.

J. A. G. Santos & Co.

J. A. G. Sa

Myhneri va dis pine to Vinna Weneeskio Ginnanios & C.

MA I' 30.

Pinesacona—Ital bit Angulattia II, 30 ji in: Gaggino; uz dispine to inche Cambrian Pinesa; 1217 tons: Jones, 40 di.

Mossodi—Pin Bihin — Nor big S. M. Hingen; 307 1008 Stendille Systudies to A. O. Maia

MA I' 31.

Cardiner—Its ship Brachan, 1250 tons Thomson, 43 dis, conto Bethin Rohignes A. Co.

—It ship Harrist Quern; 1944 tons: Forsyth, 42 discoult of William Nors & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 28. New Your—Hr dup Fack of Dec. 1974, Duck Lock; balled Browsiere—Hr bk Awriga; 840 tons Johns; do

BROBSTRUK — III OK GARAGAS — MAY Z 29.

BARMANOS — Amer bk Charver Lering 7 533 tons; Loui, ballosi — Amer bk Ellin, 263 tons; Mennman, do

MAY 30.
TaleAntano—Br log Sounds of Jam; 1020 tons, Daris bulgas Saranaan-Bi liig Afradi) 450 tous; Jenkius; do

MAY 31.

PANNAH—Pon lib Sovidi; 424 ton; Oliveira; ballast

PANNAH—Pon lib Sovidi; 424 ton; Oliveira; ballast SAPANNAU—Pou lib Sayan; 424 ton; Oliveira; ballast BARDAUOS—Ital lik Cadumbur; 694 tons, Schiaffino; do

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIG

VESSELS AFLORI & CI	TARTEREDE	OR RIO
Amp	Baltimore	hidh os
Arhitphia	Westerwick	18 April
dhessinut	Bunlagne	g April
stmerrhit	Pensicola	yp
ztan.com)	Pensacoln	
Barren	Newport	
Belt	Leith	23 April
bit gitte	Arendal	25 April
Branel	Hull	6 Mar
Dienma Want	Passagonla	
Brash Unmillow	at Christiansand	
Cunning.	Savannah	8 Feb.
(11/10)	1in#	
Cubient	Larerpool	so Eeb
Cental y	Jersey	27 1 cb.
Carnegu	Rangom	25 Feb
Carl Phil.	Britisiyick	
Charles	Carditt	
Charles City of Delhi	Leith	to Apoll
100	Lenh	6 May
/1 n Outrate	Pensacola	
Libinburgh	Marselles	
Ehan J. Me Mammy	Pensacola	
Abe	Rangoon	14 April
Fion th.	Pensacula	
hath of Forth	Rangoon	S Manch
Frances	Baltimore	9 Aslin 18 March
Furst Bismarch.	Rangion	
G rmnfton	Canliff	21 April
Glaudinorweg	Rangom	
Glenom	Carditi	15 April
Gunet Hill	Lenh Pensacola	25 April
Gunbuldi		
Guhtregu	Pasengonia Rangoon	22 Feb. 20 Feb.
	Lanh	12 April
Helen J. H. Dexter.	Minbile	12 April
Inlins / alm	Rangoon	23 April
hints hitinas	Pensacola	
A Laborat	Pensacola	**
Khyher	Pensacola	18 April
Limenskire	Pensaceta	zo apin
L17	Carlshamn	or April
Lincelles	Marseilles	19 April
La(6)	Pensacuia	pin
Liricefield	Pensacula	2 April
il/mitrley	Rangnon	
Marga	Rangnon	
Montina	Hamburg	
Marjory Glen	Rangion	ы March
Men rovit	l'ensacola	
Magdiani	Pensacola	
Man 15/04	Pascagoula	
3/10 11/hrurs/r	Lenh	z Mag
55 / Jan	l'ensacola	22 April
O., Prot	Op. no	

				FOREION SA OF RIO DE	AĮ S	NEIRC	MAY 3	18t, 1896,
nt Sta	11 ey	Cardiff	20 April			AR-		1
nisa tila		Balumur	e 16 April	NAME	TOWN	RIVED	FROM	CONSIGNERS
	Crowell				-			
							ŀ	į.
and di	egret	Barce'one	a March	and M. H. Tower		E.L.	Manha	V. W.Guim, & O. V. W. Guim, & O. To order
	(bk Namandy	1103	Apr. 11	New York	V. W. Guim. &
				St Lineka	1996	May 4	New York.	To order
				bk Anne Reed	750			
pantaga				1-k 1). Pedro II	465	19	Baltimore	Watson, R. &
hener .				Austrian			i	
pilla		Oporto		bk limma	365	Feb. 11	Manseilles.	To order
മ്മപടി	&	Pensacol;					ļ	
tinia.		Rangoan	a April	British		Mar .	Penyacola .	F. P. Passos
4 safer		Landon		sp M. L. Burill	2646	Apr. 15	Nuf ik	Gas Co.
ictoria	it.,,,,,,,,,,	onigo		bp Monte m'hie sp East Lethian.	1914	91	Cardiff	T. Rodrigues&
*17 x may	d	Mabile	2 April	bp Monte m'hie	1401	May 1	Cardin	B Rodrigues & Wilson Sons &
Calle in	. Anhu	Access Book was	k	sp East Lethian.	1389	3	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
				sp Largiemore	1786	2	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &
		FOREIGN ST	EAMERS.	bk Turu bridge	1193		Unrdiff	B Rodrignes &
AF	RIVALSOF	- CKBION DI		su l'ersererance	1:66	3	Glasgaw	Gas Co.
			CONSTRANTO TO	sp Dimeow	16 55	3	Antwerp	W. Samson &
BTA	NAME	FKD4	Charlennia III	hk M. Windside.	1719	14	Rosano	Nio Flour Mill
				l lik Rocklinist	1 335	18	Newport	B. Macedo &
	n Little Die	New Yak: 10 d	N rien M. & C.	sp Erius Isle	1643	8.	('ardiff	T. Roditenes &
ay at	Coleridge Blg Parckenham Br	New Yak: 19 d Capliff* 25d	Mess Marinnes	Ing Darwin,	197	19	Swansea	B. Rodrigues 8 Braz. Coal Co
		to 250	Mess Marinmes W Samson & C	hig Ramona bk Behedere	751	21	Resario	To orner
		Rangaon* 5 d	stees. Maritimes	so Pmt Patrick .	1504	22	Carcleff	Mana Class Cha
25	Brésil I'r Bresil Water Dr	River Prite 33/61	E Ashworth & C	ble Dalbanna	809	23	New York Halifax	C. A. da Silva P. S. Nicolson
25	Kliyhan	Santon ash	Empr. S. Pands	schr Mystery sp North Riding.	110	23	Cardiff	Braz Coal Co.
25	Grecian Pi Bi	do 19h Hamburg* 17d	E. Johnstan & C. Naton, M. & C. W. Samson & C.	sp Royal George	1370	27	Cardift Lenh Cardiff	Gas Co.
		Hamburg 370	E Johnston & C	bk Camb, Queen.	1217	31	Cardiff	To order
		Landan' yul La Plata Cul	W Samson & C	sp Bacchus	1250	31	Cardiff	B, Rodrignes &
25	Gellivina isi.	Livernool' vot	Wilson Sons & C	su Harve Queen	1944	31	Cardiff	Wilson Suns &
27	Orissa 191 Oropesa Br		N rion, M. & C. Mess, Maritimes	Danish				
27	Curene lit	Lirerpo il 3 II	N rion, M. & C.	hg Hashet	107	lan. 21	Alloa	Tourder E. On & C.
27	Cyrene III Climente Fr	Buenos Aires 5 15 1	W Samson & C	lik Valpanano	713	May 1	Marseilles	E. On & C.
		Baltimore 35tt	thereing & 1.			1		
	Sercra Br Lavenhing Gr	Bremen' .4d	H Stoftz &C	Dutch		.	Mambaug	C. Schnitzpahr
	Linnin Nort	Monteviller 7d	Linz Camp is	ble Victoria	511	Ap1, 15	is knowing .	C. ochinapani
20	St. of Daver Bt	Buenos Arres 6d	t harles Hine. Chargems Hénnis	Сенти	D 1	1		
mol	Compenses FT	Name 318	Lage Irmãos	hk Namey	958	Apr. 25	Cadiz	Macelli Ir C Frias Herman
		Havie' 31th Newpont' 27th Rangoon' 51th	Finseeca, Silva C	bk Namry bg J. M. Bunck.	130	May 11	B. Anes Rangoon	C. F Keller 8
	Wastwater Br Patagonia		E. Johnston & C	I vn. Constanzen	975		Rangoon	H. Stoltz & C
213	Fortimata K II	Genoal 30d River Plate 16d	A by min & C. Notion, M. & C.	bk Bille hig Hei, Becker	737	18	Paramagna	l'a order
		Marsenhes* 21d	Karl Valais & Co	bk Mona	1045	22	Antwerp.	A. Avenier & H. Sioltz & C.
		Genon' 2311	A Figure & C.	hig John. Adelph	310	22	Hannburg	H. Stoltz & C.
	Assidună II Dinnunond Bi	Genon' 23tl Unghari 25d	Kail Valais & C	Halinu.				
31	Bellatena Aig	River Plate 70	Cammyrano & C	. bl. Com Zino	075	Mar 20	Pensacola	Geral de C. A
		ilo 7d	Nort II, M. A. C.	sp Indus	mi	Apr. 8	Marseilles.	Geral de C. A. Tu order To order
31	Graf BismarckGr	Santos zon		bk Angelo	688	May 5	Marseilles.	To order
				bk Santa Faia bk Angioletta R.	527 700	27	Marseilles.	To order
DEP	ARTURES O	FFOREIGN	STEAMERS	or difficulty is	109	30		1 0.00.
				Norwegian			1	
1	NAME	WHERP TO	CARGO	Ing Christian	255	May 6	Imbituba	To order
DATH	NAME	W II S RI		sp Parthenia bk E-sbeth	1336	18	Cardiff	Biaz. Coal Co. Braz. Coal Co.
		1	1	schi Zaritzani en	167	22	Pein co	A. S. Agniai
1.00	Brésil Fr	Bordeaux'	Sundities	bk La Gitana bg S. N. Hausen	267	20	Drammen .	V. W. Guim &
	Carrie Pr. Dr.	Santos	4:	bg S. N. Hausen	307	30	D1058016	A. O. Maia
26	Co. Antum IIr	do Posses Aires	do Ballast	Portuguese				
27	Gelliv da Bi	Buenos Aires	do	bk Maria Emilia	314	May a	Valencia	J. A. G. Sante
23	Arabi Br Banan Nei	Sania Lucia	do	i Ing Costa Lobo	318	11	Oporto	A. Similes &
28	Challerton In	1 da	do .	bk Adehna	351	25	Oporto	I. A. G. Santo
-8	Ompesa Br	Larerpool*	Sundries	bk Arcelina	753	27	Oporto	J. A. G. Santo
28	Ousia Bi	Valuatorso* River Plate	1 10	Rest in			1	
28	Charente Fr	Santos	do	su Cashier	136:	May 11	Grimsby	Soc, Travanx Geral & C I.
26	Sautos Gr	Cardiff	Hallası	bk Australia	97	29	Brunswick.	Genal & C I.
20)	Arery Hill Bi Paugonia Gr	Hamburg'	Sundies	1				
10	Provence P1	River Plate	Ballast	Swedish bk Nordsjernen	62	M	Codia	To order
	Fill in Non	Sama Lucia	Baliasi	bk Robertsfores	76	May 3	Loudin	To order C. Hecksher & John Moore & F. P. Passos To order
30								
3.2	Munin Nur Britannia Arg	Pernambiico Gen a	do	bk Jacob Raners.	188	14	Santos	John Moore &

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- June 1st

			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Circulation	Public F.	ands		
462,126,000\$ 1051,00,000 174,655,000 17,214,070 24,679,000 18,350,000	Stock 5 % currency (apriles)	960\$000 — 985\$000 966 000 — 970 000 1,235 000 — 1,250 003 2,300 000 —		
7:5 17:530;000 1:339;000 1:339;000 4:000;000 25:000;000	State of Espairo Santo of Minas Genes, 5% of Rio de Ianeiro, 6% Emprestimo Municipal			139 000-161 000
Capital	Banks	Par	Last div	
20,000,0011 § 20,000,000 80,000,001 7,000,000 20,000,000 10,000,000 156,041,800	Commercial Commercial and series Constructor and series Constructor and series Constructor and series Lawours e Commercia Ila and series Nacienal Basileiro Republica de Biazal do and seues Punal e Depothecano	200\$ 200 \$0 200 200 100 200 100 200 200	8 co 1 fan. 96 8 co 0 fan. 96 3 200 fan. 96 6 co 0 fan. 96 3 co 0 fan. 96 6 co 0 fan. 96 6 co 0 fan. 96 6 co 0 fan. 96 9 co 0 fan. 96 9 co 0 fan. 96	2.7\$000 116 000 219 010 80 5500 10 000 10 500 117 000 80 300 157 000 138 000 18 500 69 000 230 000
20,000,000	do znil series	100	4 500— Jan, 96	118 000-
Capital	Rasinvays	Par		
4.5,000,000\$ 1.6,000,000 (2,000,000 24,000,000 70,000,000	Baliia & Minas	40 [‡] 100 200 75 200 200 60		40\$000— 13 500—15\$000 ——————————————————————————————————
Capital	Transways	Par	Lust dev.	
14,009,000 17,000,000	Jardim Botanico	200\$	—April 96 —Jan. 96	116\$000—125\$000 146 000—130 000
Capita!	Mills	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000 \$ 6,000,000 3,00,000 5,000,000 1,200,000 1,500,000 4,000,000 2,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000	Allisuça. Brazil Industrial. Caroca. Confiança Industrial. D Isabel. Industrial Street. Industrial Street. Petropolitana. S. Pedro de Alcantara. Santa Luiza.	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	12 coo-Feb. 96Feb 96 10 coo-Jan. 96 10 coo-Jan. 96 10 coo-Feb. 96 10 coo-Feb. 96 10 coo-Feb. 96 10 coo-Jan. 96 11 coo-Jan. 96	263\$000 200\$000290 000 190 000 190 000

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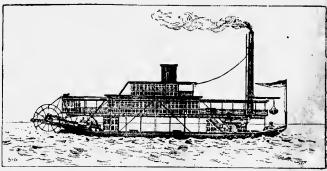
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